

By Hossam Ganby



Indonesian Step by Step

Corruption in Indonesia

Political corruption



Concepts

[Bribery](#) · [Cronyism](#) · [Kleptocracy](#) · [Economics of corruption](#) · [Electoral fraud](#) · [Nepotism](#) · [Slush fund](#) · [Plutocracy](#) · [Political scandal](#) ·

Corruption by country

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There are two key areas in the public sector in which [corruption](#) in [Indonesia](#) can be found. These are the justice and civil service sectors. While hard data on corruption is difficult to collect, corruption in Indonesia is clearly seen through [public opinion](#), collated through surveys as well as observation of how each system runs.^[1] Corruption within the justice sector is seen by its ineffectiveness to enforce laws, failure to uphold justice, hence undermining the rule of law. The areas of corruption within this sector include the police and the courts. In the 2008 Public Sector Integrity Survey, the Supreme Court ranked the lowest in integrity in comparison to the other public services in Indonesia.^[2] The courts were viewed to make decisions unfairly and have high unofficial costs.

Evidence of corruption within the civil service comes from surveys conducted within the sector. Some surveys found out that almost half were found to have received bribes. Civil servants themselves admit to corruption.^[1]

In January 2012, it was reported that Indonesia has lost as much as Rp 2.13 trillion (US\$238.6 million) to corruption in 2011. A study conducted by Indonesia Corruption Watch, a non-profit organization co-ordinated by Danang Widoyoko, said that embezzlement accounted for most of the money lost and that "government investment was the sector most prone to graft."^[3]

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Economic and social costs

Corruption is an important development challenge that poses economic and social costs in Indonesia. Interference in public laws and policies for the sake of personal or private gain has weakened the competitiveness of Indonesia.^[4]

About one-quarter of ministries suffer from budgetary diversions in Indonesia. Households spent approximately 1% while enterprises spent at least 5% of monthly company revenue on unofficial payments. Social costs due to corruption in Indonesia include the weakening of government institutions and the rule of law.^[1] Increases in crime due to smuggling and extortion involve the institutions that are supposed to be protecting citizens. The people who suffer most are the poor^[5] as they are pressured to finance payments through their already tight budgets and the effectiveness of social services are less accessible indirectly. These concerns were voiced by the poor urban communities of Indonesia themselves in a joint World Bank-Partnership for Governance Reform research project, entitled "Corruption and the Poor".^[6]

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Efforts to curb corruption



There have been some efforts to battle corruption with the creation of the ombudsman and the Assets Auditing Commission (KPKPN).^[7] It has been an important agenda and part of Indonesia's official reform program since May 1998. However, the efforts made are questionable as there has been limited success to reduce corruption. Some obstacles that impeded the improvement of corruption included political and economic constraints, and the complex nature of the corruption itself.^[8]

Most recently, these efforts have taken the shape of ordering corruption convicts to pay back all the money they have stolen. On 6 March 2012, the Jakarta Corruption Court sentenced Ridwan Sanjaya, an official from the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry, to six years in prison for rigging a tender bid for a home solar energy system project in 2009 worth IDR526 billion (US\$57.86 million).^[9]

Ridwan was found guilty of accepting IDR14.6 billion in kickbacks, resulting in IDR131 billion in state losses. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) stated that it will use Ridwan's verdict as material to develop the investigation on the graft scandal involving the Solar Home System project.^[10]

See also



- [Corruption Eradication Commission](#)

References



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Corruption Eradication Commission

"KPK" redirects here. For the Pakistani province, see *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*. For the Slovenian government commission, see *Commission for the Prevention of Corruption of the Republic of Slovenia*.

Corruption Eradication Commission

Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi



Agency overview

| | |
|--|---|
| Formed | 2002 |
| Jurisdiction | Government of Indonesia |
| Headquarters | Jakarta |
| Agency executive | Abraham Samad |
| Website | |
| www.kpk.go.id  | |



The KPK head office in [Jakarta](#)

Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (**Indonesian**: *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*) (abbreviated **KPK**) is a government agency established to fight [corruption](#). As of 2012, its chairman is [Abraham Samad](#),^[1] and its deputy chairman is [Bambang Widjojanto](#).^[2]

Background

Anti-corruption efforts began in Indonesia in the 1950s. Following strong criticism of corruption at the beginning of the [New Order](#) regime in the late 1960s a *Commission of Four* was appointed by president [Suharto](#) in 1970.^[3] The report of the commission noted that corruption was "rampant" but none of the cases it said were in need of urgent action were



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Law No.30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission was passed in 2002 providing a legal basis for the establishment of the KPK.^{[4][5]}

Duties

The KPK vision is to free Indonesian from corruption. Its duties include investigating and prosecuting corruption cases and monitoring the governance of the state. It has the authority to request meetings and reports in the course of its investigations. It can also authorize wiretaps, impose travel bans, request financial information about suspects, freeze financial transactions and request the assistance of other law enforcement agencies.^{[6][7]} It also has the authority to detain suspects, including well-known figures, and frequently does so.

Achievements

The work of the KPK is a source of continuing controversy in Indonesia. The commission is careful, but sometimes quite aggressive, in pursuing high profile cases. For example, in reporting on the activities of the KPK, one foreign observer noted that the commission has "confronted head-on the endemic corruption that remains as a legacy of President Suharto's 32-year-long kleptocracy. Since it started operating in late 2003, the commission has investigated, prosecuted and achieved a 100-percent conviction rate in 86 cases of bribery and graft related to government procurements and budgets."^[8] To display once more its resolve to crack down on graft suspects, the KPK named on December 7, 2012, both brothers of Indonesian [socialite Rizal Mallarangeng](#), Indonesia's Sports Minister [Andi Mallarangeng](#) and [Fox News](#) consultant [Choel Mallarangeng](#) suspects in a multi-million-dollar corruption case, in the latest scandal to hit the President [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](#)'s ruling party ahead of [Indonesia's 2014 Presidential election](#). Mallarangeng is the first minister to resign on graft allegations since the KPK began operating in 2003.^{[9][10]}

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KPK public education division official Budiono Prakoso said in December 2008 that because of its limited manpower and resources, of some 16,200 cases reported to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), only a small number had been dealt with.^[11] A large number of the solid reports informed the KPK of alleged cases of corruption and misuse of budget funds by government agencies at national and regional levels. "The main problem is the political will of the government at regional and national levels. Political will remains low. Everything is still at a lip-service level," he said.

NGO activists often urge the KPK to be more aggressive in its work. For example, Bali Corruption Watch (BCW) head Putu Wirata Dwikora asked the KPK to investigate corruption cases in Bali. He lamented the commission's practice of handing over corruption cases in Bali to the local prosecutors office for further investigation. "The KPK should be directly involved in investigations to create a deterrent effect," Putu said.^[11]

On the other hand, the success of the KPK in using controversial tools like warrantless wiretaps, and its focus on high-level targets like "businessmen, bureaucrats, bankers, governors, diplomats, lawmakers, prosecutors, police officials and other previously untouchable members of Indonesian society," has led to something of a backlash. There have been reported attempts to undermine the Commission in [Parliament](#).^[12]

The "gecko vs crocodile" dispute



Rally in support of the KPK.
Slogan translates as "Killing the
KPK is the same as killing this
nation".

In April 2009, angry that the KPK had tapped his phone while investigating a corruption case, Indonesian Police chief detective [Susno Duadji](#) compared the KPK to a gecko ([Indonesian](#): *cicak*) fighting a crocodile ([Indonesian](#): *buaya*) meaning the police. Susno's comment, as it turned out, quickly backfired because the image of a *cicak* standing up to a *buaya* (similar to David and Goliath imagery) immediately had wide appeal in Indonesia. A noisy popular movement in support of the *cicak* quickly emerged. Students staged pro-*cicak* demonstrations, many newspapers ran cartoons with *cicaks* lining up against an ugly *buaya*, and numerous TV talk shows took up the *cicak* versus *buaya* topic with enthusiasm. As a result, references to *cicaks* fighting a *buaya* have become a well-known part of the political imagery of Indonesia.^[13]

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In September two KPK deputy chairmen Chandra Hamzah and Bibit Samad Rianto, who had been suspended in July, were arrested on charges of extortion and bribery. The two men denied the charges, saying they were being framed to weaken the KPK. There were demonstrations in several cities in support of the men and a support campaign on the [Facebook](#) social networking site gathered one million members. On 2 November 2009 president [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](#) established a team to look into the allegations. The following day, during a hearing at the [Indonesian Constitutional Court](#), dramatic tapes were played of bugged phone conversations apparently revealing a conspiracy to undermine the KPK. The names of businessman Susno Duadji as well as Deputy Attorney General Abdul Hakim Ritonga and a businessman, Anggodo Widjojo, were mentioned in the tapes. Bibit and Chandra were released later the same day.^{[14][15][16]}



A mural expressing
support for
Indonesia's
Corruption
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A mural expressing support for Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) on a support pillar of the abandoned [Jakarta Monorail](#). The caption reads "do you want to eradicate corruption or eradicate the KPK?"

On 10 November, at the trial of KPK chairman [Antasari Azhar](#), who had been arrested in May for allegedly organizing the murder of a businessman, former South Jakarta police chief Williardi Wizard testified that senior police officers had asked him to help them frame Azhari.^[17]

The team established by the president, the "Team of Eight", presented its recommendations on 17 November 2009. These included a halt to the prosecution of Bibit and Chandra, punishment for officials guilty of wrongdoing and the establishment of a state commission to implement institutional reforms of law enforcement agencies. The president said he would respond in a week.^[18]

On 23 November 2009 the president made a speech responding to the Team of Eight's findings. He said that it would be better if the Bibit-Chandra case were settled out of court but did not call for the case to be dropped. He also said there was a need for reforms within the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General's office and the KPK. His speech caused confusion among Team of Eight members and provoked a protest from activists who symbolically threw in their towels as a way of criticizing what they judged to be the president's unconvincing response. On 3 December 2009, the president was officially informed that charges against Bibit and Chandra had been dropped.^{[19][20][21]}

KPK and Police

In the view of many Indonesian observers, the "gecko vs crocodile" dispute illustrated the tensions said to exist between the KPK and the National Police Force. Some high-profile investigations carried out by the KPK have focused on allegations of corruption at senior levels of the police force. This approach is reported to have led to widespread resentment within the police force towards the work of the KPK.^[22] Sharp tensions surfaced in early December 2012 when the KPK took the highly unusual step of detaining Inspector General Djoko Susilo, a senior and active police general, on charges of corruption.^[23] A few days later, president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono expressed public concern about the tensions between the KPK and the national police.^[24]

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KPK: Budget and staff, 2008 - 2011^[25]

| Year | Budget Rp bill | Budget \$US mill | KPK Staff | \$US per staff member |
|------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 2008 | 233 | 24.6 | 540 | 45,550 |
| 2009 | 315 | 33.3 | 652 | 51,070 |
| 2010 | 431 | 45.5 | 638 | 71,320 |
| 2011 | 540 | 57.0 | 752 | 75,800 |

Commission chairmen



- 2003 to 2007 Taufiequrachman Ruki
- 2007 to 2009 [Antasari Azhar](#)
- 2009 to 2010 Tumpak Hatorangan Panggabean
- 2010 to 2011 Busyro Muqoddas
- 2011 to *present* [Abraham Samad](#)

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- ⁸ [^] Norimitsu Onishi, "Corruption Fighters Rouse Resistance in Indonesia" [↗](#), *New York Times*, July 25, 2009.
- ⁹ [^] "Indonesian Minister Andi Mallarangeng resigns over graft charges" [↗](#). *BBC News Asia*. British Broadcasting Corporation. December 7, 2012. Retrieved 5 January 2013.
- ¹⁰ [^] "Indonesia's sports minister resigns amid graft probe" [↗](#). *Straits Times*. AFP. December 7, 2012. Retrieved 5 January 2013.
- ¹¹ [^] ^a ^b Erviani, Ni Komang (December 3, 2008). "KPK backlog reaches more than 16,000 cases" [↗](#). *The Jakarta Post*.
- ¹² [^] Onishi, "Corruption Fighters Rouse Resistance in Indonesia."
- ¹³ [^] Antagonism between the KPK and the police, with memories of the *cicak* versus *buaya* clash, remained deeply



The beef scandal has prompted calls for Mr. Yudhoyono's government and the legislature to overhaul the campaign finance laws before national elections next year. Proposals include making rules for the public disclosure of political parties' expenditures and sources of income, setting limits on campaign spending, appointing corruption monitors and prosecuting party officials for violations.

Titi Anggraeni, executive director of the Association for Elections and Democracy, a nongovernmental organization, said the current law required parties to disclose donations, income and expenditures only in a single report endorsed by their own auditor, rather than to open their accounts to public scrutiny. As a result, Ms. Anggraeni said, it is easy to hide illegal contributions and spending.

"We have free and fair elections in Indonesia, but not free and fair competition," she said. "Candidates use money as a shortcut to win elections."

Under the current law, the only legal sources of revenue for political parties are member dues, capped donations from individuals and companies, and state subsidies for winning seats in the national and provincial legislatures.

But Ms. Anggraeni said her organization's research found that the legal sources of income covered less than 15 percent of the operating expenses for political parties, which must maintain offices in all 34 of Indonesia's provinces and in two-thirds of the 491 incorporated provincial districts to compete in elections.

"It's not in the Indonesian culture for persons or companies to make political contributions, because people don't trust political parties," she said. "This creates a situation where political parties seek illegal funds."

Effendi Gazali, a political analyst at the University of Indonesia, said that most of the illegal money flowing into political party coffers was generated by members of the Budget Commission of the House of Representatives, who have expansive powers to oversee even the smallest expenditures.

"They have very close ties with ministries and other state institutions, so they 'cook' the budgets of ministries and state institutions handled by ministers from coalition parties, and they also manage to get a kickback," Mr. Gazali said.

Last month, a former senior National Police officer testified in court that the Budget Commission had received four boxes of cash in 2010 from a police general arrested last December in connection with a \$20 million procurement scandal, according to local news reports. And in the past five years, dozens of current and former members of the national legislature have been convicted of corruption. In March, investigators from the Corruption Eradication Commission raided the offices of two national lawmakers from Golkar, Indonesia's largest political party, in connection with accusations of corruption involving the construction of sports facilities for Indonesia's 2012 National Games.

Analysts have been predicting a spike in illegal political financing before hotly contested legislative and presidential elections set for next year.

"The problem is, if there isn't a good political party financing system, you'll have political parties focusing on getting money rather than focusing on representing constituents or pursuing ideas that they can present as alternatives," said W. Paul Rowland, a Jakarta-based associate with the [Center for Democratic Institutions](#) at Australian National University.

"The legal risk of being a political party treasurer is huge," Mr. Rowland said. "If you look at the number of investigations against political party treasurers by the anti-corruption commission, you can certainly draw some conclusions. There's certainly a connection between political parties, the positions they hold in ministries and these corruption cases."

Another problem is that many of Indonesia's 10 largest political parties have wealthy patrons, or a group of patrons, who pay for some party expenses in exchange for a top position or influence over legislation and government policies, analysts say.

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Corruption in Indonesia: Causes, History, Impacts, and Possible Cures

I. Introduction

In the past few years, Indonesia has been consistently listed by Transparency International as one of the most corrupt country in the world. The country ranked 80th out of 85 countries surveyed by the Corruption Perception Index of the organization in 1998, 96th out of 99 countries in 1999, and 85th out of 90 countries this year (Transparency International 1998, 1999 & 2000). Corruption has been so endemic inside the country that it affects everyone from the village level all the way to the center of power in Jakarta. Massive corruption has been blamed as one of the causes of Indonesia's economic stagnation that occurred after the onset of the Asian Economic Crisis. The questions to be answered on this paper are: Why corruption is so prevalent in Indonesia? What factors (economic, political, socio-cultural) make corruption so prevalent inside the Indonesian society? What are the consequences of corruption, especially among poor Indonesians who have to bear the cost of corruption the most? What steps could be taken to combat corruption in the country?

The paper structure is the following. First, it will review the existing theories that try to explain the causes of corruption in developing countries and then it will apply these theories in the case of Indonesia. Second, it will present a history of corruption in Indonesia, from the colonial era to present time. Third, it will describe how corruption has affected the Indonesian society (e.g., business transactions, culture, the poor, etc). Finally, it will conclude with some policy recommendation on

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how to fight corruption in Indonesia and describe what institutional changes need to be done so that these reforms would be successful.

II. Theoretical Perspectives on Corruption

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II. Theoretical Perspectives on Corruption

Corruption study scholars grouped the theories that try to explain the causes of endemic corruption in developing countries into three groups: mainstream economic theory, patrimonialism, and kleptocratic state theory. Each of these approaches will be explained separately in this section.

a. Mainstream Economic Analysis of Corruption

Most economists who have studied corruption extensively have found that corruption are more likely to occur in countries which has the following features:

- 1) The state plays a dominant role in which the public sector plays a major role in the economy and the private sector plays minimal role in the economy.
- 2) The state produces much of the goods consumed by the public and there is little competition from the private sector.
- 3) There are too many regulations that regulate the country's economy.
- 4) Public officials have a lot of discretion in the implementation of these regulations.
- 5) There is no system of accountability and transparency that discourage corrupt transactions, no rules that determine how the market should work properly (Krueger, 1974; Lambsdorff 1999: 2-4; Mauro 1997: 85; Tanzi 1998).

Under such circumstances, the state often acts as a monopoly that controls much of the country's economic activity. Since it is almost impossible for private to operate without extraneous intervention from the government, they have to make payoffs to government officials so that they could gain favor from government officials and

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would be allowed to operate with little intervention from the state (Klitgaard 1988: 31; Mauro 1997: 85). Empirical research has confirm this assumption and finds that the higher the overall size of the government's budget relative to the GDP, the higher the corruption level inside this country (LaPalombara 1994: 338). On the other hand, the more competitive and open a country is, the less likely corruption would become an endemic problem within it (Ades & Di Tella 1995). Thus, these studies confirm that corruption strongly correlates with the high level of government intervention in the economy.

From the corrupt official's perspective, since they occupy relatively important

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From the corrupt official's perspective, since they occupy relatively important positions in the government that affect the welfare of the society, but receive little compensation for performing their duties, they believe they deserve to receive extra rent for performing their services to the public. Hence, they would engage in "rent-seeking" behavior that would enhance the welfare of themselves and their clients, but not necessarily the welfare of society as a whole (Klitgaard: 43; Krueger 1974). In addition, when the punishment for engaging in such behavior is lax, or even worse, when their supervisors encourage such behavior, public officials are more likely engage in corrupt behavior (Klitgaard: 69-72).

It has to be noted that mainstream economic theories on corruption do not explain why corruption remains prevalent in countries that have undergone significant liberalization and deregulation of their economies. More would be said about this when we discuss the kleptocratic state theory.

b. Patrimonialism and Corruption

Patrimonialists such as Max Weber thought that corruption could serve as a way to promote political integration among fractious tribes, parties, and factions

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within the government (Weber 1947: 346-351; Klitgaard: 31-32). By sharing some of the wealth to other parties in the government, the ruler could maintain his power and could prevent political turmoil and disintegration of the country. Under this scenario, the country would benefit from corruption, since it would not disintegrate due to conflicts within the ruling elite (Klitgaard: 32).

German sociologist Max Weber's thought that the type of authority that a state has help to explain the political system on that state and under which conditions variables such as authoritarianism, corruption, democracy, and professional civil service exist within the state. Weber thought that there are three types of authority:

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German sociologist Max Weber's thought that the type of authority that a state has help to explain the political system on that state and under which conditions variables such as authoritarianism, corruption, democracy, and professional civil service exist within the state. Weber thought that there are three types of authority: traditional authority, in which authority is based on the hereditary claims based on tradition and rulers tend to have absolute power, charismatic authority, in which authority is based on the charisma of the leader and his ability to convince the public to follow his orders, and rational/legal authority, in which the leader obtains authority thorough legal and professional means instead of coming from heritage, tradition, or charismatic powers (Weber 1947). Weber thought that in states based on traditional authority, officers in the bureaucracy are not recruited using professional/ merit requirements, but instead are recruited based on their family/clan relations or personal loyalty to the ruler. To support these officers, the ruler could either pay them salaries or could allow them to have "privileges" in which they could collect income from the public. He could play with this power to reward or punish officers and to maintain their loyalty to him. This system is called patrimonialism (Weber: 342-347, 351-352).

In patrimonial system, there are no separation between what is public property and the private property of the ruler and his officers. This is why corrupt and extortion practices could occur on a mass-scale basis within the system. Since they are

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not legally prohibited and even encouraged by existing laws, they are not called corrupt under this frame. As a result, the public has to pay enormous rents to the officers to receive government services and those who seek to become government officials have to provide large sums of money to buy the offices they seek to occupy and to show their loyalty to the ruler (Lenski & Lenski 1987: 193). This practice could become very problematic in states that have “formal” legal rules that supposed to limit these behaviors, but is ruled by rulers who receive and maintain their power using the traditional ways. These rulers would tend to ignore the formal laws and would continue the practice that they believe is a right for them to exercise. This is particularly a major problem in developing countries, which are expected to achieve developing status through building strong rules and legal infrastructure, but at the same time have a traditional political system. In this case, formal legal rules could become irrelevant and the practice of using public office for private gain could become widespread even when formal laws are prohibiting them. And as the economies of these countries expanded, government officials acted to increase their economic rents and issued rules that would benefit them at the expense of the public (Lenski & Lenski: 194).

One weaknesses of the patrimonialism theory is that it normally assumes that the corrupt state would be a dominant force in the economy of the country, while as we could see in the discussion of the kleptocratic state theory below, even states where the state have little role in the economy could have a major corruption problem, if the ruler still have strong discretionary power to reward contracts to favored private interests (Rose-Ackerman 1999: 119).

¹ On this paper it is assumed that the ruler a male. Even though women have assumed more leadership

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c. Kleptocratic State Theory.

Kleptocratic state theory is based on the mainstream economic theory of corruption, but carries the analyses further with assumptions that mainstream economic theory do not carry. It states that endemic corruption exists in regimes that are ruled by head of states whose sole goal/interest in office is to maximize their own income. A kleptocrat is defined as someone whose primary goal is personal enrichment, who possesses the power to further this aim while holding public office (Andreski 1968). The political system is made to maximize the economic interests of the governmental elite who acts like a private monopolist, which strives for productive efficiency, but also restricting the output of the monopoly in order to maximize their profits (Olson 1993). Laws and other regulations (such as taxes, subsidies, even privatization) are made not because of their necessities, but maximizing the benefits of the elite (Rose-Ackerman 1999: 117).

While some kleptocrats relied on a strong state involvement in the economy to maximize their rents, not all kleptocrats want a strong state role. Others are more receptive toward the use of the market to increase the productivity of their country, as long as they could reap much of the benefits that come from this economic liberalization themselves. They might even be willing to forgone opportunities to make more rents in the present time if they predict that they could make more rents in the future. In this case, while the economic system is market-based, it is not a completely perfect market either, since the kleptocrat makes sure that he would get the benefits from these actions. (Rose-Ackerman 1999: 118). For instances, contracts and privatization of state-owned enterprises might be manipulated and awarded to the

roles, men are still dominating the polity of most developing countries.

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party who is willing to pay the highest bribes to government officials. In other cases, government officials might require the winner of privatization contracts to have partnership with local companies owned by their own families or friends (Rose-Ackerman 1999: 118-119). Thus, while some kleptocrats might undermine the economy by designing rules and regulations that would benefit them, others could still be corrupt and yet able to generate good economic growth for the country (Rose-Ackerman: 120). However, whether in the long run they would be able to do so remains a question, as we could see in the Indonesian case the Suharto regime that for a long run was able to generate strong economic growth for the country finally brought down the country's economy after corruption has become very prevalent throughout the country.

It has to be noted that the behavior of the kleptocrat is followed closely by his subordinates from top to bottom, causing the corruption problem worse, and in the long run, could help bring about the collapse of the economy, even when the kleptocratic ruler tried to maximize his long term economic rent by minimizing the amount of rents he could collect at the present time. Thus, it might be in the kleptocrats' interest to try to crack down on low-level corruption, although since the lower-ranking officials only imitates the behavior of their higher ranking supervisors, it might not be possible to eliminate low-ranking corruption completely (Rose-Ackerman: 120-121).

One thing that distinguishes kleptocratic state theory from mainstream economic theory on corruption is that the latter states that only government policies that intervene in the economy would result in rent-seeking behavior and that more open competitive economies would have less corruption (Krueger 1974), while the former also argues that even policies to reduce economic activities of the state and

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making it more competitive and open could also result in rent-seeking behavior, if government officials see an opportunity to enrich themselves during the process and have an ability/ power to manipulate the outcome of the transaction. Traditional economic theorists also thought that government officers only want to maximize their present welfare, not future ones, while the kleptocratic theory assumes that if it is on their interest to do so, they could forgone present opportunities to seek rent if more could come to them in future times.

d. Applications of These Theories in the Indonesian Case

We could find evidences that support each of these theories in Indonesia. Economists who have followed the Indonesian economy closely thought that part of the reason why corruption is rampant in Indonesia is that especially before Indonesia liberalizes its economy in mid 1980s, the Indonesian government played a major role in running the country's economy. Regulations such as trade restrictions, financial repressions, and economic licenses are often putting significant barriers to Indonesian businesses, but those who have resources to circumvent these laws or have political connections with the powers that be are always able to conduct their commerce without problems, even when they are illegal under the law (Robertson-Snape: 4-5; Soesastro 2000: 126-129). Even after Indonesia has liberalized its economy, the state still plays a major role in the economy and rent-seeking behavior continues to occur even when the economy is liberalized (King 2000; Robertson-Snape 1999). Thus, the mainstream economic liberalization belief that corruption will be reduced after the economy has not liberalized does not apply in the Indonesian case, because those who condone and are actively the practice during the pre-liberalization period still remain in power after the liberalization of the economy.

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Support for the patrimonial theory could be found in works by Anderson (1972: 33-39) and Liddle (1997: 87-88) who claimed that the Javanese culture, which dominates Indonesian politics, is a patrimonial culture. Specifically, rulers have a claim to the resources of the country and in turn, distribute these resources among his family, friends, subordinates, and loyal supporters. The Javanese culture is also very stratified. Ordinary people have little access to power and they tend to accept whatever the ruler does, even though he might violate their rights in the process (Robertson-Snape: 7-9). Under such system, corruption would unchecked and could easily becomes rampant, as we could see in Indonesia today. Especially during the long tenure of former president Suharto, Indonesia truly becomes a patrimonial state, since Suharto, an ethnic Javanese, used his position and power to reward supporters with access to the economic resources of the state to maintain their support and loyalty to him. At the same time, since Suharto ruled the country with an iron fist, there is no check and balance mechanisms to watch over his power. Because of these factors corruption has gone significantly worse during Suharto's era (Liddle 1997; Robertson-Snape 1999).

While in earlier era Indonesia might not be considered as a kleptocratic state, it has become increasingly so during the Suharto era, especially after his children actively participated in rent-seeking activities by forcefully imposing control over many of Indonesia's economic resources, by creating domestic monopolies and by requiring foreign investors who want to tap into these resources to have them as their business partners. It has to be noted that during Suharto later rules, Indonesia has transformed itself from a state-run economic system to a market-run one. However, corrupt behaviors continued to be rampant and outside experts thought it might actually getting worse, thereby proving the kleptocratic state theory assumption that

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officials could pursue market-friendly economic policies while remain corrupt (McLeod 2000a; Schwarz 2000). Even when Suharto has been ousted, Indonesia are still considered by many as a kleptocratic state, since government officials, uncertain with the continuation of their tenures in office, seek as much economic rents as possible, driving out many foreign investors in the process (Lindsey 2000: 282-285).

In conclusion, we could find support for all of the corruption theories described in this section in the case of Indonesia. This outcome is not necessarily bad, it might be even positive for further analysis, since despite their different focus and predictions, these theories could complement one another in trying to predict corruption in developing countries such as Indonesia.

III. A History of Corruption in Indonesia

Corruption has been in existence in Indonesia since ancient times. Before European colonization, merchants who come to Indonesia to trade (especially in Java), have to pay tribute to the ruler of the state he visited, as a guarantee that he would be protected by the ruler (Anderson 1972; King 2000). During the Dutch colonial period, corruption is made worse by the action of Dutch officials, who are encouraged to become corrupt due to their low salaries. The Dutch government also left the ancient practice of paying tribute to the native rulers intact, therefore continuing the rent-seeking behavior done by the local elites (King 2000). After independence in 1945, corruption decreased for a short period, due to nationalistic fervor and policies made by early Indonesian government to create professional bureaucracy, check and balance mechanisms, and legal system (Feith 1962; King 2000). However, after 1955, corruption increased again, due to the increasing need of political parties to seek spoils and reward supporters and also due to the abolishment

- تسعى أندونيسيا لكسر قيود الفساد الذي امتدّ على مدى فترة طويلة من خلال تنفيذ الحكومة التي تسم بالشفافية و المساءلة.
- و قد صدرت أحكام بحق العديد من الناسة والمشرعين و الوزراء السابقين بتهم الفساد في ظل الرئيس الحالي، سوسيلو بامبانج يودويونو.
- تمتلك أندونيسيا نظاما مفتوحا نسبيا للاستثمار الأجنبي. و قد أكدت الإصلاحات الأخيرة أكثر على تحسين مناخ الأعمال و تعزيز القدرة التنافسية الإقليمية و خلق قطاع خاص أكثر حيوية.
- سيفطى قانون مكافحة الفساد الجديد، في حال إقراره، الفساد في القطاع الخاص، فضلا عن رشوة الموظفين العموميين الأجانب، و كلاهما غير مشمولين حاليا في إطار التشريع.

- تحدث الرشوة عادة أثناء إجراءات التراخيص، و يرتبط مستوى الرشاوى بشكل إيجابي بعدد التراخيص التجارية التي يتعين على الشركة أن تحصل عليها من أجل الامتثال باللوائح.
- على الرغم من التحسن في السنوات الأخيرة، ينظر العديد من مديري الشركات في المجتمع إلى إدارات الضرائب و الجمارك في اندونيسيا على أنها فاسدة، و إلى العديد من الأنظمة على أنها مرهقة.
- لدى اندونيسيا بيئة تنظيمية و قانونية معقدة تجعل العديد من الشركات الأجنبية و المحلية تجنب النظام القضائي. غالبا ما ينصح خبراء قانونيون الشركات بتسوية المنازعات عن طريق التحكيم خارج اندونيسيا، لأن النظام القضائي يعمل بشكل غير منتظم و غامض.
- يشير رجال الأعمال إلى الفساد والروتين على أنها تمثل التحديات الرئيسية لممارسة الأعمال في البلاد.
- لا تغطي القوانين الحالية باندونيسيا مخالفات مثل رشوة مسؤول حكومي أجنبي و الفساد في القطاع الخاص، إلا أن هذه الأخيرة مصنفة ضمن الجرائم التي تورط فيها المسؤولين الحكوميين أو ضمن الجرائم التي ينجم عنها خسائر في مال أو اقتصاد الدولة.

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Corruption remains pervasive in Indonesia, industry officials warn

Source: Thomson Reuters Accelus - Tue, 2 Apr 2013 12:23 PM

Author: Compliance Complete

MORE ON CORRUPTION & GOVERNANCE

By Ajay Shamdasani, Compliance Complete

Corruption remains a factor of daily life in Indonesia, and financial services firms operating in the country should ensure they follow global best practices on anti-corruption and risk management, said a Singapore-based industry official.

"It is clear that corruption is — and will continue to be — pervasive in Indonesia," said Corene Crossin, Control Risks' managing director for Southeast Asia. She told Compliance Complete: "Adhering to international best practice in anti-corruption risk management is the best and only option for compliance officers and legal counsel in financial institutions when considering transactions and investments in Indonesia. In practical terms, this means that it is essential that financial institutions clearly identify and assess the potential vulnerability of investments bribery and corruption, and to conduct risk-based due diligence on third parties."

Her comments followed the recent publication of an anti-corruption [white paper](#) entitled "Anti-Corruption in Indonesia".

The report, which was co-authored by Crossin and released in mid-March, stated that despite having 45 million potential consumers — set to grow to over 90 million by 2030 — Indonesia was expected to be a shining performer in a world characterised by chronic economic uncertainty. Yet, most multinational companies seeking opportunities in the country were committed to compliance with strict extraterritorial anti-corruption legislation such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and the UK bribery Act (UKBA).

"While Indonesia's government has significantly improved measures to combat corruption over the past 10 years, corruption remains a major impediment for foreign investment," said the report.

According to global anti-corruption body Transparency International (TI), perceptions of corruption in Indonesia are worsening. In TI's 2012 Corruption perception index, Indonesia was ranked at 118 — out of 180 countries, with the first country being the least corrupt. In 2011, Indonesia was ranked at 110. "The question for international investors, then, is whether it is possible to take full advantage of tantalising economic opportunities and apply effective zero tolerance anti-bribery and corruption policies and procedures in Indonesia," said the report.

It added: "There is a tension between stringent anti-corruption compliance and sustained financial growth for international companies operating in Indonesia." The survey drew on confidential interviews with senior Indonesia-based executives from international companies across a broad spectrum of sectors. These included Indonesian civil society, the national Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK), law firms and representatives from the international diplomatic community in Jakarta between September and December 2012.

Compliance implications

Companies expanding into rapid-growth markets such as Indonesia are increasingly more mindful of legislation governing against corruption for fear of breaching relevant regulations.

"The U.S. FCPA and UK Bribery Act put in place stringent terms relating to cross-jurisdiction coverage and severity in penalties," said Manhim Yu, director of fraud investigation and dispute services with Ernst & Young Advisory Services in Hong Kong. "Compliance officers and in-house counsel inevitably need to pay close attention to these regulations and track how they are complying with them, as the cost of sanctions and enforcement actions are now much more

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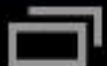
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Fear the FCPA and UKBA

In a financial world still, for practical purposes regulated from Washington, D.C. and London, the encroachment of U.S. and British legislation on the shores of countries such as Indonesia should give financial institutions operating there pause to reflect on their own anti-bribery and anti-corruption protocols and procedures.

"Multinationals that are subject to extra-territorial anti-corruption laws in their home country should not think that offshore evidence is inaccessible to their regulators," said Russell. He added that they may be compelled to hand over internal records. "For this reason multinationals should demand compliance of FCPA, UKBA and related laws," he said.

Yet, compared to many sectors, the financial industry already has high compliance standards, say some.

"Fear is a good motivator, but international financial institutions were amongst the first to act to ensure compliance with the UK Bribery Act when it came into force in July 2011," said Control Risks' Crossin. "Most already had reasonably robust compliance functions anyway as a result of years of active enforcement of the FCPA by the [U.S.] Department of Justice and Securities and Exchange Commission," she said.

Crossin added that the UKBA forced institutions to review and strengthen these functions further. "The recent case of Morgan Stanley in China is an illustration of how a strong internal compliance programme can protect an institution against FCPA prosecution, even when a [rogue] employee has broken the law," she warned.

The trick, said Crossin, was to ensure that compliance functions had an expert understanding of how corruption occurred in the countries they oversaw "and to proactively manage those risks".

To that end, training and raising general awareness were a critical component in preventing and detecting fraud and corruption, said Penelope Lepeudry, managing director for Southeast Asia with global risk management and investigations firm Kroll Advisory Solutions in Singapore. She told Compliance Complete: Taking the point of internal auditors, often we find that the internal auditing team of a company does not fully understand the business, is not sufficiently aware of potential red flags to watch out for and therefore don't question the actions of local management. To resolve this issue, we are often called in to train the team of internal auditors, helping them to understand what red flags they need to be aware of specific to their business, typical fraudulent behaviors they need to question and how they should structure their audit department." Lepeudry added that it was also critical to assist employees to respond to request for corrupt payment by running for example ethical dilemma workshops.

Yet, on balance, Indonesia's problems may be too deeply rooted and systemic to cure with mere training.


"The KPK is continually thwarted by the lack of political will to oppose corruption and is obstructed to the extent that when targeting police officers, the KPK has been likened [by the police] to 'a gecko fighting a crocodile'," said Pacific Risk's Russell. "Furthermore, other than petty bribes, larger bribes to Indonesian officials are paid offshore and often in Singapore, making the evidence inaccessible to the KPK," he said.

Russell added that payment of bribes was as insidious as paying a ransom demand. "Once you have done it the first time then more will be demanded later," he emphasised. He added: "Any foreign business trying to enter Indonesia should calculate the cost of every licence fee and permit required before committing to do business, and then be prepared to cut loss and pull out if extortion demands by civil servants cannot be circumvented."

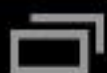


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Corruption in Indonesia

The abbreviation 'KKN' is a familiar one to Indonesians. Whenever there are anti-government protests this abbreviation can be heard shouted by the protesters or seen written on banners. The abbreviation stands for corruption (*korupsi*), collusion (*kolusi*) and nepotism (*nepotisme*) and - much to the dismay of the majority of the Indonesian population - has been an intrinsic part of Indonesian governments, probably culminating during president [Suharto's New Order regime](#) (1965-1998). The issue of political corruption in Indonesia continues to make daily headlines in the Indonesian media and generates much heated debate and fierce discussion. In academic circles scholars have continuously searched for answers to the question whether this corruption has its roots in traditional [precolonial](#) societies, the [Dutch colonial era](#), the relatively short Japanese occupation (1942-1945) or the subsequent independent Indonesian governments. However, an unequivocal answer is yet to be found. For the foreseeable future it just has to be accepted that corruption in Indonesia's political, judicial and corporate domains *is* (although there are some signs - which are discussed below - that point towards an improvement of the situation).

Historical Framework of corruption in Indonesia

Although there are great examples of corruption in Indonesia's earlier history, we take as our starting point president Suharto's authoritarian New Order regime (1965-1998) that was characterized by impressive rapid and sustained [economic growth](#) (with Gross National Product averaging 6.7 percent annually between 1965 and 1996) but also well-known for its corrupt nature. Suharto utilized a system of patronage to ensure loyalty of his subordinates, leading members of the national elite and critics. In exchange for business opportunities or political positions Suharto could count on their support. With the Armed Forces (including its intelligence apparatus) and huge resources (stemming from the oil booms in the 1970s) at his disposal, he became the apex of the national political and economic system, resembling the patrimonial power of traditional rulers in the pre-colonial past.

Regarding economic policy-making Suharto relied on the advice and support from a narrow group of confidants around him. This group consisted of three categories: USA-trained technocrats, economic nationalist (who supported the idea of a large role for the government in the economy) and capitalist cronies (consisting of his family members and some rich ethnic Chinese conglomerates). At times all these categories were accused of being corrupt but most emphasis went to the small circle of capitalist cronies (particularly Suharto's children) who were - much to the dislike of national businesses and society at large - the major beneficiaries of state privatization schemes and often ran large business monopolies that operated with little oversight or monitoring.

One important characteristic of corruption during Suharto's New Order was that it was rather centralized and predictable. Investors and businessmen could more-or-less predict the amount of money they had to put aside for these 'extra' costs and knew which people they were expected to bribe. But there was also the tactic of including a Suharto crony in business activities in order to reduce uncertainties caused by bureaucratic red tape. This same pattern existed on a local level where governors and local army commanders enjoyed the same privileges but were always aware of repercussions from higher up if they would push it too far. With the new era of [Reformasi](#), that started after the fall of Suharto in 1998, this situation was about to change.

Decentralization of Indonesian Corruption

The situation changed drastically when after the fall of Suharto in 1998 an ambitious regional decentralization program was started in 2001 which foresaw the transfer of administrative autonomy away from Jakarta to the districts (not to the provinces). This new course was in line with demand of the people but had negative side effects on the distributional pattern of corruption. Bribe-taking was no longer 'coordinated' as it had been in the past but became fragmented and unclear. Decentralization meant that local governments started to produce new local regulations (often not tightly designed) which made it possible for more officials from multiple levels of the government and other agencies to mingle and request for financial extras.

Realizing the urgent need to tackle corruption (as it harms investments and generally fosters the existence of continued injustice in society), a new government agency was established in 2003. This government agency, the Corruption Eradication Commission (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*, abbreviated KPK), is envisaged to free Indonesia from corruption by investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption as well as monitoring the governance of the state (for which it received extensive powers). However, opinions regarding its achievements are divided. Critics point out that the KPK is more focused on tackling lower profile figures, although recently some high profile cases such as high-ranked police officials, judges and the party treasurer

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Indonesia: Anti-Corruption

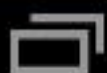


Corruption is a serious impediment to Indonesia's development and combating corruption has been a major priority of the reform era. Indonesians elected President Yudhoyono in 2004 largely on his promises to fight graft and corruption, and that message has continued during his second term. The Indonesian Government bolstered numerous institutions tasked with fighting corruption, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the national anti-corruption courts. The Government has incorporated civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) into the reform process to create multiple networks of anti-corruption actors.

The Government of Indonesia also reformed key regulatory frameworks, such as business regulations and public procurement. Indonesia's corruption perception ranking has steadily declined. Investment climate surveys demonstrate significant improvement in local firms' perceptions of the severity of corruption.

Yet, corruption remains a serious problem and overall, progress has been slow. One reason for the moderate pace of reform on corruption issues is the deeply embedded institutional culture of patronage. Often, acts of bribery or corruption are not viewed by Indonesian authorities as corrupt practices. Increasing the training and knowledge of the types of activities that constitute corruption is therefore key in changing these attitudes.

A second challenge to combating corruption is that Indonesia's oversight mechanisms are largely under-resourced. Many agencies lack the capacity and advanced skills required to deal with complex cases of corruption and abuses of public expenditure, particularly in investigation, surveillance and interview techniques. There is also a dearth of trainers capable of providing the necessary guidance and instruction on a continuing and consistent basis. Further compounding reform efforts are weak communication and coordination amongst key institutions such as the Attorney General's Office (AGO), Indonesian National Police (INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE) and KPK. This inhibits information sharing, the ability to pool resources and ultimately effective prosecution of corruption cases.



Causes of corruption in Indonesia

Expert Answer 338

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In the case of Indonesia, corruption in the country is likely to be facilitated by a number of factors, such as large amounts of public resources derived from natural resources, vested interests and politically connected networks, poorly paid civil servants, low regulatory quality, and weak judicial independence. In addition, local officials are given wide discretionary power and resources without proper accountability and enforcement mechanisms.

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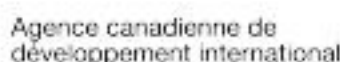
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[J. Vernon Henderson](#), [Ari Kuncoro](#)

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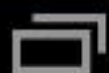
Abstract

Bribes by firms in Indonesia arise principally from regulations --licenses and levies --imposed by local government officials. Regulations generate direct revenues (fees) plus indirect revenues in the form of bribes. The expected value of the latter is capitalized into lower salaries needed by localities to compensate public officials. Localities in Indonesia are hampered by insufficient revenues from formal tax and transfer sources to pay competitive salaries plus fund demanded' levels of public services, because local tax rates are capped by the center and inter-governmental transfers are limited. Thus the direct and indirect revenues from local regulations are critical to local finances. The paper models and estimates the key aspects of corruption -- the relationship between bribes, time spent with local officials, and different forms of regulation. It models how inter-jurisdictional competition for firms limits the extent of local regulation and how greater sources of tax or inter-governmental revenues reduce the need for regulation and corruption. The paper estimates a large reduction in regulation in better funded localities. The findings are directly relevant to Indonesia where corruption is high and the country is in the throes of major decentralization and local democratization efforts.

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Monitoring Corruption: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia

[Benjamin A. Olken](#)

Bibliographic Information

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Abstract

This paper uses a randomized field experiment to examine several approaches to reducing corruption. I measure missing expenditures in over 600 village road projects in Indonesia by having engineers independently estimate the prices and quantities of all inputs used in each road, and then comparing these estimates to villages' official expenditure reports. I find that announcing an increased probability of a government audit, from a baseline of 4 percent to 100 percent, reduced missing expenditures by about 8 percentage points, more than enough to make these audits cost-effective. By contrast, I find that increasing grass-roots participation in the monitoring process only reduced missing wages, with no effect on missing materials expenditures. Since materials account for three-quarters of total expenditures, increasing grass-roots participation had little impact overall. The findings suggest that grass-roots monitoring may be subject to free-rider problems. Overall, the results suggest that traditional top-down monitoring can play an important role in reducing corruption, even in a highly corrupt environment.

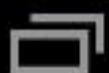
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The political "scalps" have also been noteworthy, including Democratic Party Treasurer M. Nazaruddin (who is currently serving a seven-year prison term) not to mention the former Youth and Sports Minister, Andi Mallarangeng.

Anas' case has plunged Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's (SBY) party ever deeper into turmoil, in part because he has hinted that the President's son, Edhie Baskoro Yudhoyono (called "Ibas"), was also involved in Hambalang.



The startling revelations have been front-page news in the republic and have got me thinking about how Indonesia and Malaysia deal with the issue of corruption respectively.

Over the past decade that I've spent getting to know Indonesian politicians, many have ended up in court and indeed in prison for various offences.

I should note here that Andi Mallarangeng is a personal friend and I've interviewed Anas before.

In contrast, I've never met a Malaysian leader over the last 30 years who has ever been incarcerated for corruption – the disputable case of Anwar Ibrahim notwithstanding.

Of course, some would say that this proves that Indonesia is more corrupt than Malaysia. Sadly, I'd have to disagree.

Instead it shows that the judicial process in Indonesia can be more effective and influence-proof than in Malaysia.

Needless to say, this is an extremely worrisome comparison.

Another key factor is that Indonesia's media is extremely lively and independent. No one political party or leader can possibly control (or intimidate) all the newspapers, websites, radio and TV stations across this nation of 240 million.

Perhaps because of this, the media is unafraid of casting a light on high-level corruption.

With Anas' case, the constant coverage has been critical in maintaining pressure on the authorities – forcing them to act.

In addition, Indonesia's KPK operates entirely independently from the Executive, the Attorney-General's Office and the Police.

This has sometimes caused trouble – especially when senior police officers are suspected of corruption. Indeed, turf-wars are inevitable.

Still, the KPK, which was founded in 2002 in the aftermath of the Reformasi period has statutory authority and uses it accordingly. It is empowered to investigate and prosecute corruption cases.

This lends the institution with a certain credibility and legitimacy in the eyes of the public.

Moreover, both the KPK and the Indonesian media have been entirely fearless in pursuing their respective investigations even if they implicate the First Family.

These guys do not "wimp" out in the face of power. In fact, they seem to gain in determination, leaving no stone unturned.

Ironically, while it is true that a lot of lower-level corruption is overlooked and sometimes snarled up by bureaucratic delays, the very high-profile cases are expedited and more often than not swiftly brought to justice.

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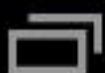
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Fighting deforestation—and corruption—in Indonesia

Rhett A. Butler, mongabay.com

April 11, 2013

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The challenge of trying to save Indonesia's forests



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The basic premise of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) program seems simple: rich nations pay tropical countries for preserving their forests. Yet the program has made relatively limited progress on the ground since 2007, when the concept got tentative go-ahead during U.N. climate talks in Bali. The reasons for the stagnation are myriad, but despite the simplicity of the idea, implementing REDD+ is extraordinarily complex.

Still the last few years have provided lessons for new pilot projects by testing what does and doesn't work. Today a number of countries have REDD+ projects, some of which are even generating carbon

credits in voluntary markets. By supporting credibly certified projects, companies and individuals can claim to "offset" their emissions by keeping forests standing.

However one of the countries expected to benefit most from REDD+ has been largely on the sidelines. Indonesia's REDD+ program has been held up by numerous factors, including concerns about benefits distribution, unclear land rights, political and bureaucratic infighting, complex governance issues, and opposition from a variety of stakeholders, including strong business-as-usual interests. But perhaps the biggest challenge for REDD+ in Indonesia is corruption.



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Conversion of peat forest in Central Kalimantan for an oil palm plantation. Taken by Rhett A. Butler in March 2013.



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Black magic: The key to fighting corruption in Indonesia?

Posted By Ty McCormick ■ Monday, April 8, 2013 - 2:00 PM ■ [Share](#)

Indonesia has a witchcraft problem. Belief in the supernatural is widespread in the Southeast Asian archipelago -- and not just among the underclasses. But like many post-colonial societies, its inherited legal system leaves victims of sorcery unable to seek judicial relief. That may be about the change, however, if the country's parliament OKs a number of amendments to its Dutch colonial-era criminal code. The *Financial Times* [has more](#):

“Indonesia would make it illegal for anyone to “declare the possession of mysterious powers” or “encourage others to believe that by their actions they can cause mental or physical suffering of another person.” The crime would be punishable by a jail sentence of up to five years and a fine of up to Rp300m (\$30,700).

The amendments, which have been in the works since 2008, would put an end to the perceived bias of the state in favor of witches and sorcerers (the difference: witches possess innate mystical powers, whereas sorcerers have come to acquire them). Critics have denounced this kind of bias not only in Indonesia, but also in numerous other post-colonial societies that have since moved to outlaw black magic. As Michael Rowlands and Jean-Pierre Warnier [explained](#) in a 1988 article about witchcraft in Cameroon:

تعلم الانجليزية عبر الانترنت

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Metallica guitar at centre of Indonesian corruption row

Bass guitar signed by Robert Trujillo stripped from heavy metal-loving Jakarta governor on grounds it may have been bribe



📷 Strings attached? ... Jakarta governor Joko Widodo with the guitar gifted to him by Metallica's Robert Trujillo. Photograph: STR/AFP/Getty Images

Sean Michaels

22

A bass guitar signed by Metallica's Robert Trujillo is at the centre of a political controversy in Indonesia. An instrument owned by Jakarta governor Joko Widodo, allegedly a gift from Trujillo, has been confiscated by anti-corruption investigators following allegations it was a bribe.

Yesterday, Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) announced they are permanently confiscating Widodo's maroon Ibanez



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Everyday corruption in the spotlight in Indonesia

Updated Sun Apr 7, 2013 6:30am AEST

Indonesia correspondent George Roberts looks at Indonesia's corruption problem, which is in the spotlight after a recent video of a Dutch man bribing police emerged on social media.

George Roberts

Source: Correspondents Report | Duration: 3min 45sec

Topics: bribery, traffic-offences, corruption, indonesia, bali

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Challenges in combating corruption: Lessons from Indonesia

Adnan Topan Husodo, Deputy Coordinator, Indonesia Corruption Watch

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was formed on the argument that corruption in Indonesia had become extraordinary crime. Therefore, Indonesia needed to establish a new law-enforcement agency that was also extraordinary, because conventional law enforcement officers—police and public attorneys—were not combating corruption. In fact, Indonesia's condition has not changed much. A 2009 report of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) found that there were 40 cases of corruption involving big fish that remained unresolved and which tended to be suspended. The judicial mafia has gripped law enforcement, while on the other hand Indonesia has continued to be categorized as among the most corrupt countries in Asia and in the world.

A recent case that has given evidence to us that the conspiracy between law-enforcement officers and corruptors is still preserved was the criminal case opened against two members of the KPK, Bibit Samad Riyanto and Chandra M. Hamzah. Police headquarters named both Bibit and Chandra as suspects in criminal acts. Recorded conversations between the brother of a businessman under investigation over a procurement project involving the Department of Forestry and staff of the Attorney General together with the police officer who opened the case in the Constitutional Court revealed that they had together manufactured the case against Bibit and Chandra.

The commission came into existence through Law No. 30 of 2002, which gives it some privileges as an independent institution. The five KPK commissioners are chosen through an open selection process, involving broad public participation and more accountability. There are two stages in the election of candidates. The selection phase involves a selection committee. The next stage is for the candidates' names to go to parliament. The selection committee, established by the president, should include representatives of academics, community leaders, religious leaders, NGOs, and the government. Once elected, the commissioners are not under the control of the president, parliament or other institutions, but still are accountable under article 19 of the law through the delivery of their work report to the president and parliament, the financial audit by the State Audit Agency, as well as annual performance reporting to the public.

Under article 6 of Law No. 30, 2002 the commission has greater powers than other law-enforcement agencies to coordinate anti-corruption efforts with other officers, supervise activities to eradicate corruption, conduct investigations, indict and prosecute corruption cases, prevent corruption, and monitor the governing of the state. Under article 8 the commission has special authority to conduct wiretapping, order travel bans of suspects, request information related to banking transactions of suspects, order banks and relevant institutions to block accounts, request wealth and tax data, order supervisors to suspend suspects from service, suspend transaction activities, and to seek assistance from Interpol Indonesia or law-enforcement agencies of other countries to conduct arrests, raids, detentions and confiscations in corruption cases under investigation.

Performance of the KPK

After almost five years of its agenda to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, the commission has found a place in the hearts of the Indonesian people. The KPK's performance in handling corruption cases has been deemed successful enough to answer the public thirst for justice.

Public officials who had legal immunity before the existence of the KPK can be processed under the law for complicity in corruption. Some members of parliament, in-laws (besan) of the president, law-enforcement officers, an ex-minister, a director of the Central Bank, regional heads, businessman and brokers have been put in jail because of corruption.

Corruption cases handled against officials by the KPK

| Positions | Years | | |
|--|-------|------|------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Parliamentarians (national and local) | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Members of the State Commission and officials of the Secretary General | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| Officials of the Central Bank | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Regional heads (governor, mayor, regent) | 5 | 13 | 6 |
| Ambassadors, consular and immigration officials | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Echelon officials and project leaders | 21 | 22 | 7 |
| Officials of state-owned enterprises | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Law-enforcement officials | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Businessmen | 10 | 16 | 3 |
| Ministerial officials | 2 | 0 | 1 |

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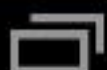
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Indonesian fires highlight weak governance and corruption

By Ben Bland in Jakarta



An aerial photograph taken on June 17 shows smoke billowing from fires in areas surrounded by agricultural plantations in the area of Rokan Hilir town in Bengkalis Regency of Riau province, on Indonesia's Sumatra island

Thick, stifling smoke clouds are an annual blight in the dry season on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, when forest and peatlands are illegally set alight to clear space to grow lucrative oil palm and trees for paper production.

Usually it is the millions of Indonesians who suffer the health consequences of these bad environmental practices, which are sustained by weak governance and corruption at a time when global demand for palm oil, used in everything from shampoo to biofuels, and paper products is soaring because of rapid economic growth in markets such as China and India.

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Over the past two weeks, the wind blew north and east concertedly, wafting the haze to neighbouring Malaysia and Singapore, where air pollution levels soared to the highest on record, angering residents and rekindling a long-running diplomatic dispute that has ensnared some of the world's biggest plantation companies.

The blame game intensified over the weekend, with the Indonesian government and NGOs trading accusations over responsibility for the fires with some of the large plantation companies operating in the region

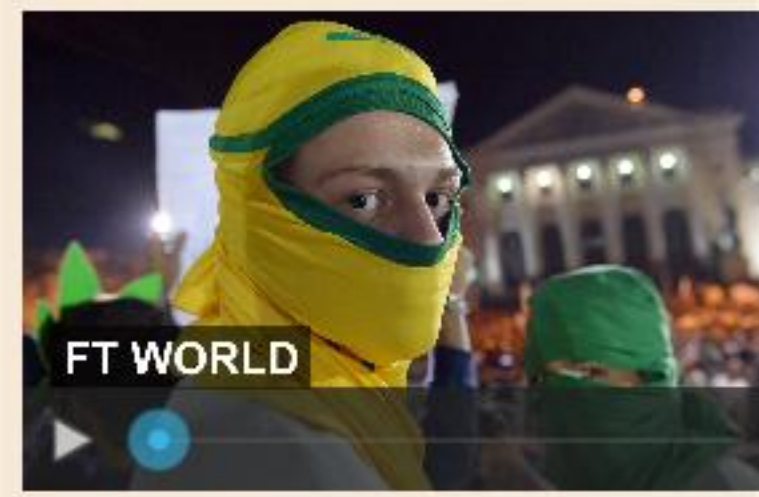
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In late 2012, the Rocky Mountain Institute's cofounder, chairman, and chief scientist Amory Lovins spent seven weeks in Japan, China, India, Indonesia, and Singapore observing Asia's emerging green energy revolution. In February 2013, he returned to Japan and China. Japan, China, and India—all vulnerable to climate change—turned out to be in different stages of a "shared and massive shift" to a green energy future, one...

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Dealing with corruption in Indonesia

January 3rd, 2013

Author: Thee Kian Wie, LIPI

Corruption in Indonesia is pervasive.



It exists at all levels of the executive branch of government (central, provincial and local), and in other institutions including the parliament (central and local), the attorney general's office, the police force, and the judiciary.

No country with such a **high degree of corruption** has been able to become truly prosperous, democratic and equitable. This is because an enormous amount of funding is accumulated by corrupt officials, instead of being invested in sectors of the economy which could aid Indonesia's development, such as health and **education**.

The Indonesian government, specifically the central government, has to work to create an environment where anti-corruption efforts can succeed. Reform effort aimed at creating such an environment should include a number of important measures.

The first is campaign-finance reform. Since Indonesia **became a democracy** in 1999, a large number of new political parties have been created. These, of course, have legitimate financing needs for their election campaigns. But, the very high cost of campaign finance in such a large and populous country as Indonesia often leads to corruption.

Reform should aim to partially level the playing field. Practical measures could include partial budgetary funding for campaign finance; reducing the costs of party politics by allocating free time slots on state TV and radio, with no additional time allowed; prohibiting the use of state resources for political purposes; requiring the contending parties to have their funds audited; ensuring that the public service is neutral during elections; and ensuring the independence of the General Election Commission.

Second, the institutions responsible for upholding accountability must be strengthened. Five key institutions dominate the accountability-monitoring landscape in Indonesia: the General Election Commission, which helps the people choose their representatives in the national and regional governments and parliaments; Bank Indonesia, Indonesia's central bank, which guards the

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Indonesia's Anas Urbaningrum named in corruption case

22 February 2013 Last updated at 17:12



Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (R) won a second term in 2009 on an anti-corruption platform

The chairman of Indonesia's governing Democratic Party has been banned from leaving the country after being named as a suspect in a corruption case.

Anas Urbaningrum is accused of receiving "gifts" related to the construction of a 1.2tn rupiah (£80m) sports centre development.

A Corruption Eradication Commission spokesman said there was enough evidence to declare Mr Urbaningrum had violated the anti-corruption law.

He has repeatedly denied wrongdoing.

While the commission did not specify what "gifts or a promise of gifts" Mr Urbaningrum had received, reports suggest he was given a Toyota Harrier.

It is the latest embarrassment for President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who won a second term landslide victory in 2009 on an anti-corruption platform.

In December, Sports Minister Andi Mallarangeng resigned after being named as a suspect in the same case - over the construction of a huge sports complex in the town of Bogor in West Java.

Mr Mallarangeng denied the allegations. but said he did not want to become a burden for the president and the cabinet.

"The wheels of the government must keep turning, and my personal legal matters are my responsibility," he is quoted as saying by the AFP news agency.

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Indonesian Minister Andi Mallarangeng resigns over graft charges

7 December 2012 Last updated at 12:05

Indonesian Sports Minister Andi Mallarangeng has resigned after being named as a suspect in a multi-million dollar corruption scandal.

Mr Mallarangeng said that he did not want to become a burden for the president and the cabinet

The Corruption Eradication Commission has accused him of mismanaging the construction of a huge sports complex in the town of Bogor in West Java.

Mr Mallarangeng has denied the allegations.

He is the first serving minister to be named as a suspect since the Commission was set up in 2003.

He was presidential spokesman before his ministerial appointment in 2009. Correspondents say his resignation will be an embarrassment for President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

The president won a second term landslide victory in 2009 on an anti-corruption platform.

The commission has asked Indonesian immigration to ban Mr Mallarangeng from going abroad pending an investigation.

Announcing his resignation, Mr Mallarangeng said that he did not want to become a burden for the president and the cabinet.

"The wheels of the government must keep turning, and my personal legal matters are my responsibility," he is quoted as saying by the AFP news agency.

Corruption Eradication Commission Chairman Abraham Samad said that Mr Mallarangeng will be charged with abusing power to enrich himself or others - this carries a jail sentence of up to 20 years.

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Indonesian Minister Andi Mallarangeng resigns over graft charges

7 December 2012 Last updated at 12:05

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Nigeria: a lesson on corruption from Indonesia

Published on May 7, 2013 by pmnews · 1 Comment

An Indonesian governor surrenders a guitar given to him as a gift by US rock band Metallica

Indonesia and Nigeria may not be peers on the scale of economic development, but they have a problem of endemic corruption in common.

Transparency International in its last corruption rating ranked Indonesia 118th in the world. Nigeria is a little down the ladder at 139th.

Like Nigeria, Indonesia has an anti-graft agency, battling hard to stem the epidemic. And there are some Indonesian public figures who try to stay above the mud, like the governor of Indonesia's capital of Jakarta, who just returned a gift of guitar, given to him by a US rock band, for evaluation whether he can keep it or whether the state should have it. Nigeria is yet to introduce this defining culture between graft and gift. Read the story out of Jakarta for some lesson... and your comments

"The heavy metal-loving governor of Indonesian capital Jakarta has surrendered a guitar that was a gift from US band Metallica to anti-corruption authorities, an official said Tuesday.

A beaming Joko Widodo appeared on TV last week strumming the maroon bass guitar gifted to him by Metallica's Robert Trujillo, which was autographed and bore the words "Giving Back!.. Keep Playin' That Cool Funky Bass!".

But the powerful Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) said that Widodo, widely considered clean in a notoriously graft-ridden country, had now handed the gift to them.

"We will check if there is any conflict of interest or if there was an exchange of favours," commission spokesman Johan Budi told AFP

"The screening process takes up to 30 days, and after that we will decide whether to return the guitar to him or confiscate it."

During the TV appearance Widodo, an anti-establishment figure who was elected in September, said he was a huge fan of Metallica, whose hits include "Enter Sandman" and "Nothing Else Matters".



Joko Widodo: returns a guitar gift

He also listed Led Zeppelin, Deep Purple and Napalm Death as among his favourite bands.

His spokesman Eko Hariadi said the guitar was the first gift Widodo had received since becoming governor, he had handed it over voluntarily to be checked and there was no conflict of interest.



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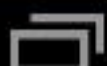
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Kate Henshaw in new romance?



4:52 AM





Corruption in Indonesia fuelled by cheating culture at schools, critics say

Critics say the young grow up thinking graft is acceptable because of unethical practices during school years

Agence France-Presse in Jakarta

Saturday, 01 June, 2013, 3:58am



Indonesian high school pupils sit for national exams in Malang in eastern Java. Cheating is rife in schools, critics claim. Photo: AFP

After praying for good grades in their exams, a group of Indonesian high-school students received a surprising text message - come to class 90 minutes early and you'll be given the answers.

But it was not divine intervention. The message was from their teacher, who had been leading the prayer session at the Jakarta school and was offering to sell the information for US\$3 to the final year students, aged 17 and 18.

"Their teacher said their fee would go towards renovating a local mosque," said Febri Hendri, the head of public service monitoring with Indonesia Corruption Watch, which uncovered the case after receiving complaints.

It is just one of many examples of cheating at the country's annual school exams, a trend critics say is teaching young people that graft is acceptable in a nation already desperately battling corruption.

Students are finding inventive ways of beating the system, from buying answer books for a small fee on Indonesia's version of eBay to receiving them in paid-for text messages.

They flood Facebook pages and online chat groups to exchange information ahead of the tests, which are taken annually by students in grade six (aged 11 and 12), grade nine (aged 14-15) and grade 12 (aged 17-18).

Local TV this year showed footage of pupils looking at mobile phones under their desks and peeking at others' answers during the exams, which took place last month.

40%

The proportion of funds meant for schools siphoned off, according to Corruption Watch

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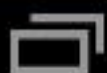


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Indonesia's politics

Corruption everywhere

Sep 2nd 2011, 9:51 by J.C. | JAKARTA



IN INDONESIA, the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, many politicians hold open houses on the first morning of the post-Ramadan *Idul Fitri* holiday to greet supporters and well wishers, before spending the afternoon with their own families. Last week, lawmaker Muhammad Nazaruddin proved to be an exception, spending August 31st in police detention facility just outside the capital Jakarta on corruption charges while his wife, also a suspect, remained on the run abroad with the couple's children. Mr Nazaruddin, who is now the most celebrated detainee in a country bursting with high-profile corruption suspects, marked his 33rd birthday in jail on August 26th.

Only four months ago, the wealthy, handsome businessman-cum-politician was a high-flying member of parliament. It all came crashing down in early May after Mr Nazaruddin was implicated in a scandal involving the construction of athletes' dormitories for the upcoming Southeast Asia Games, which Indonesia is hosting. National and provincial government officials, an executive from a company run by Mr Nazaruddin that won the construction tender, as well as a fellow lawmaker from the Democratic Party, have also been arrested or implicated. On May 23rd, a humbled Mr Nazaruddin boarded a flight to

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Mr Nazaruddin's spectacular fall from grace has spotlighted the fact that, despite being 13 years removed from the fall of Indonesian dictator Suharto's corrupt regime in 1998, opportunistic government officials, lawmakers and businessmen continue to collude on the awarding of state contracts, budget funds, big business deals, and even tax breaks in exchange for a piece of the action. This is an embarrassment for the world's third-largest democracy and a leading emerging economy.

While Mr Nazaruddin's arrest is another black eye for parliament, the scandal has also spread far and wide. Mr Nazaruddin was treasurer of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's ruling Democratic Party, and before he was finally detained by Colombian immigration, he claimed from abroad that other senior Democratic Party figures were aware of the graft involving the dormitory project and had themselves profited by it. The Democrats have flatly denied his claims.

Mr Yudhoyono handily won presidential elections in 2004 and 2009 on a platform of zero tolerance for corruption, but Mr Nazaruddin has clearly hurt the Democratic Party's image and poll ratings. While he can't seek another term in office, the president will remain its chief patron after he steps down in 2014. Whether Mr Yudhoyono's successor is another Democratic Party leader remains to be seen, given that Mr Nazaruddin implicated two potential presidential candidates in the scandal. Then there's the future of the party itself, which was founded by Mr Yudhoyono ahead of the 2004 elections. Without his star power on the stump as a candidate, some believe the Democrats will crumble in parliamentary and presidential polls in 2014.

For the most part, the Democratic Party's political rivals stood back and watched it squirm. But after Mr Nazaruddin was brought home and placed in detention, a group of lawmakers from rival and opposition parties curiously visited him in jail, after which Mr Nazaruddin claimed he had "forgotten everything" about the dormitory scandal.

It is just possible that Mr Nazaruddin will strike a deal with the KPK and tell all about the massive web of corruption that remains a fixture in parliament. In recent months, for example, 28 current and former lawmakers were sentenced to prison for accepting bribes to vote for a candidate for deputy central bank governor in 2003, before the Democratic Party was even in parliament. If Mr Yudhoyono's rivals want to play hardball with him over the Nazaruddin scandal, they should pause to consider that they have far more skeletons in their own closets.

Employment

Hassan Shateri

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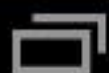
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Hidayat Chusnul

University of Indonesia

Question

The Technology as The Way to Reduce Corruption in Indonesia

The existence of the progress of information technology was felt to be very important for each country. However, the progress of technology that was not matched by the quality of human resources as actor the user of this technology, will be completely in vain. The progress of technology could be made use of to help all of the Country's activities, that was general or vital.

This technology could be made use of as means in reducing the level of corruption in the Indonesian Country that has been rooted. How to undertake him? technology could reduce the corruption action by means of applying technology to the government's body, like the basic services that made public society met directly with administrator, that was factor the trigger of the corruption emergence in Indonesia. Direct contact who often has happened between the official of the government to the community gave gaps for the officials to carry out corruption. The community was given by the choice of two roads alternative to arrange his demand. Through the normal route or the "fast route". The normal route was the public's route that in written according the law, whereas the "fast route" was the route apart from the law provisions. So as this "fast route" could be categorised as a corruption action. Afterwards how to overcome him? We needed changed the system that has been chaotic from the beginning. His intention was that if the government continue to permitted (because of not the action to take it) undertook this "fast route", necessarily this matter was written in the provisions (rule) or the procedure. that is no problems because society need service that could give satisfaction.

the local government in indonesia, have implemented to use technology to services public society, such as local government of Sragen, Surakarta, Jembrana,etc. the best of implementation is the Local government in Surakarta, besides improving the old system. i agree with the local government in Surakarta, because "system" is the key of everything within of it.

i believe using technology to services public society is very important and many advantages that we could take it. so, making technology that suitable to service is the key importants.

I hoped in the local government and the central government could provide environment-

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QUESTI



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News

Indonesia's former traffic police chief Djoko Susilo on trial for corruption

AFP

April 24, 2013 12:41AM



The former chief of the Indonesian police traffic division Djoko Susilo arrives at the anti-graft court in Jakarta to face trial on corruption charges. Picture: Bay Ismoyo

INDONESIA'S former traffic police chief has gone on trial accused of amassing millions of dollars in corrupt payments that he used to build up a vast empire of houses, land and cars.

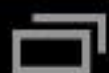
Inspector General Djoko Susilo made over \$11 million during his time with the police, far more than his modest salary, prosecutors say. He was arrested in December in a huge embarrassment for the country's notoriously corrupt force.

Prosecutors have collected thousands of pages of evidence against Mr Susilo and it took them four hours to read out the 135-page indictment at the start of the trial at a special anti-corruption court in Jakarta.

Anti-graft agency the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which conducted the probe, has confiscated houses, land, cars and even petrol kiosks from Mr Susilo, some of which were listed under the names of his wives and relatives.

"His assets are suspected of being the proceeds of corruption... as the defendant did not own legal businesses which could generate relatively large profits," chief prosecutor Kemas Abdul Roni said.

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World Updated: May 26, 2011, 10:05 a.m. ET

Corruption Challenges Indonesia's Government

Pervasive corruption in Indonesia poses a challenge to the government and is threatening the country's transition to democracy, some say.



Night in Jakarta. All Photos by Daniel Sagalyn

BY DANIEL SAGALYN

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Daniel Sagalyn traveled to Indonesia May 6 to 19 on a "Gatekeepers" trip organized by the International Reporting Project, based in Washington D.C.

JAKARTA, Indonesia | "Foreigner 'attacked' for not paying bribe." That was the headline of a story earlier this month in the Jakarta Post, Indonesia's top English daily newspaper. According to the article, "a Chinese national sustained injuries after being assaulted by immigration officials" at the airport in Jakarta "for allegedly refusing to pay a bribe" to them.

A couple of days later, Indonesia's leading weekly magazine, Tempo, ran a cover story about how the treasurer of the Democrat Party, who is also a member of parliament, allegedly took a kickback to steer a government contract to a construction company.

These two articles highlight one of Indonesia's most glaring problems, corruption, which affects high-level American businessmen working in Indonesia and university students in Jakarta alike.

"Corruption in Indonesia is just like Coca-Cola," said Danang Widoyoko of Indonesia Corruption Watch, a non-governmental organization that works to eradicate the problem. "Everyone, every time, everywhere can become part of the corruption or could be the target of corruption," he told a group of visiting American journalists.

U.S. government officials, scholars on Indonesia and human rights activists widely praise Indonesia for successfully transitioning to democracy after three decades of strongman rule under President Suharto ended in 1998. But they say corruption has worsened since then, after Indonesia began holding free and fair elections.

"Corruption is pervasive from the soccer league to the supreme court," said

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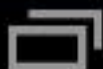
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KPK: Radical method needed to eradicate corruption in Indonesia

Fri, May 10, 2013 00:41 WIB | Read 471 time(s)

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - Chairman of the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Abraham Samad said the fight against corruption in the country needs more progressive and radical methods.

"This is important even if we have to brush close against the danger of breaking ethical code," Samad said in a seminar on recovery of state assets from corrupt people here on Thursday.

Samad has been served a written warning by a special team formed to investigate the leak to the mass media of the draft report of case involving former general chairman of the ruling Democratic Party Anas Urbaningrum.

Samad was found breaking the ethical code by the special team over the leak of the draft report before Anas was named a suspect in the high profile Hambalang sports center corruption case.

Samad said radical method is needed to deal with sophisticated method of corruption, which has been so rampant in Indonesia.

He said the fight against corruption has to be backed up by a effective system of legal enforcement without Mafia judiciary.

He said KPK also seeks to save state assets by preventing corruption.

In 2012, KPK succeeded in saving Rp113.8 billion worth of state assets including Rp111.4 billion from corruption and Rp75.2 billion from graft cases, he said.

The funds had been paid to the state treasury, he added.

The amount did not include funds the agency hopes to recover from corruption cases being investigated, he said.

Until 2011, KPK saved state assets worth Rp152.9 trillion, mostly or 99.65 percent were assets which were never recorded by the government, from cases in the upstream oil and gas sector or state assets which were never recorded by the government.

The remaining 0.35 percent was from transfer of right over state property, he said.

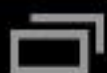
In 2011, KPK saved potential losses of Rp134.7 billion in state funds through the process of investigations of criminal cases in the form of compensation, confiscation, actions of goods in corruption cases and expense paid by convicted (*).

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Activist: Natural resources are an unlimited form of corruption in Indonesia

DMCA PROTECTED



June 24th, 2013 |



Author: Editorial



An excavator clears forest in Indonesia's South Sumatra province in this October 16, 2010 file photo. (Reuters Photo/Beawiharta)

A researcher with Indonesia Corruption Watch, Tama Satria Langkun, said that while other forms of corruption, such as embezzling funds from regional budgets, could realistically be ended, this was not true of resource-related graft in the forestry and mining sectors.

"The embezzlement of regional budgets can be tackled, I'm sure of that. When the money runs out, the corruption ends. But with natural resources, it doesn't end until the resources have run out, which is what makes it an essentially unlimited form of corruption," he said.

Mr Tama cited claims by activists that losses from corruption in the forestry sector had boomed from Rp 7 billion (\$709,000) in 2003 to Rp 273 trillion in 2011. The figure of Rp 273 trillion stemmed from possible irregularities or infractions in the issuance of permits for 727 plantations and 1,722 mining sites in just seven provinces.

He added that there is usually a surge in forestry-related graft ahead of elections. He said, "In 2009, which was an election year, there was a more than 200 percent increase in the number of permits issued for coal mining and plantation operations."

"That's something we have to keep an eye on, because it seems that national political developments can open the door to companies to plunder the country's natural resources."

He also reported the involvement of "certain ministers regarding the land use changes of forest areas."

"There are three ministers involved, as well as five district heads, one ministry official, one regional administration official and six company directors," he said, but declined to identify

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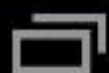


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2013 Index of Economic Freedom



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Overall Score: 57

World Rank: 108

Region Rank: 20 of 41



• Economic Summary

Indonesia's economic freedom score is 56.9, making its economy the 108th freest in the 2013 Index. Its score is 0.5 point better than last year, with significant improvements in financial freedom and freedom from corruption that more than offset declines in business freedom and the management of public finance. Indonesia is ranked 20th out of 41 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and its overall score is below the world average.

Indonesia, Southeast Asia's biggest economy, has undertaken wide-ranging reforms to address various structural weaknesses and improve competitiveness. Recent reform measures have put greater emphasis on improving regulatory efficiency, enhancing regional competitiveness, and creating a more vibrant private sector through modernization of the financial sector.

Despite some progress, Indonesia's growth potential remains fragile and hampered by inefficient legal and investment regimes. Political interference in the private economy discourages dynamic economic expansion, and pervasive corruption, exacerbated by a weak judicial system, adds business risk. During the first half of 2012, the government reintroduced trade and investment barriers that include limits on ownership of banks and mines and export taxes.

• Rule of Law

Property rights are generally respected, but enforcement is inefficient and uneven. The judicial system is not fully independent and remains vulnerable to political influence. In the absence of an efficient legal framework, court rulings can be arbitrary and inconsistent. Corruption remains pervasive, although the Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) launched a number of high-profile cases in 2012.

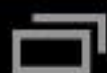
• Limited Government

The top income tax rate is 30 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 25 percent. Other taxes include a value-added tax (VAT) and a property tax. The overall tax burden equals 11.6 percent of total domestic income. Government spending has increased to 19 percent of GDP, and the budget deficit is 1.6 percent of GDP. Public debt is low at 25 percent of total domestic output.

• Regulatory Efficiency

Launching a business takes more than a month on average, and licensing requirements cost slightly less than the level of average annual income. Overall regulatory efficiency is weak. Regulations concerning the creation and termination of employment relationships are relatively costly. State interference in the market distorts prices.

• Open Markets





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Attacks after reports on police corruption in Indonesia

Indonesia's police is widely regarded as the most corrupt institution in the country. And those who expose police corruption live dangerously.



A man reads the latest edition of Tempo magazine featuring a story on police corruption

Two men in black threw petrol bombs at the head office of "Tempo" magazine in Jakarta earlier this month. No one was hurt and no significant damage was done to the building.

Through its investigative journalism about corruption involving politicians, businessmen and the police, "Tempo" magazine has made many powerful enemies in the past. The June edition of the magazine featured a cover story with the title "The fat bank accounts of police officers". The cover depicts a policeman leading three pig-shaped money boxes on leashes.

Intimidation attempts

"We are not sure, but obviously either it is people who are unhappy with our investigations into alleged illegal payments to high ranking officers in the police force or people who want to stir trouble," Bambang Harymurti, the CEO and Chief Editor of "Tempo", told Deutsche Welle about who might be behind the attack. "It's probably not from the police as an institution but rather from some police officers who are not very happy with our report. I think they want to send a message not to mess with us or continue this kind of reporting. This is an initial attempt to try to clamp down on press freedom."

Two days after the attack on the magazine, an Indonesian anti-graft activist was also attacked. Tama Langkun from Indonesia Corruption Watch was hit on the head as he rode back home on a motorcycle, apparently for speaking out against police corruption.

These kinds of attacks remind Indonesians of the autocratic Suharto regime and raise questions about the strength of the country's democracy. Bambang Harymurti described the consequences: "I'm sure it has an effect on our work. At Tempo, we make sure it will strengthen our resolve to fight corruption, but I'm sure it has an effect on people. It creates an environment of fear."



Rampant police corruption

Corruption is known to be worst amongst the police and the judiciary in Indonesia. According to Transparency International Indonesia, police have now topped the



A security guard walks outside the office of Tempo magazine in Jakarta

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Corruption in Indonesia

Combating Corruption in Indonesia Enhancing Accountability for Development

World Bank East Asia Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit October 20, 2003

Acknowledgements

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Anti-Corruption Conference: Corruption in Indonesia – Challenges and Solutions

24–25 April 2013

JW Marriott Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia

A conference presented by the IBA Anti-Corruption Committee, supported by the IBA Asia Pacific Regional Forum

This conference is focused on government, political and legal initiatives to promote anti-corruption initiatives in Indonesia and the impact of foreign bribery on national and international investment in the largest Asian nation outside China. In addition, the conference will cover practical issues, recognise local cultures and to promote a robust attack on corruption in Indonesia.

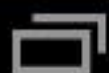
Indonesia has had an unenviable history of endemic corruption for many years. However, since 1998, the Indonesian government has moved to combat and target corruption. Challenges still arise in Asian countries where different laws are sought to be applied. Politics and business are still very much based on 'personal relationships'. Favours and benefits are mutually shared by those with power and influence across society. With the active support of the Indonesian government, regulators, investigators, prosecutors and private lawyers and business executives, this conference will promote the importance of combating corruption in all forms to benefit society generally.

Conference attendees can expect to:

- ▶ Hear senior members of the Indonesian government and regulatory authorities
- ▶ Understand the regulatory environment in Indonesia in targeting domestic and foreign corruption
- ▶ Hear leading practitioners on the role the Indonesian legal profession can take in combating corruption
- ▶ Learn about the latest international developments and their impact on countries in Asia and foreign investors doing business there
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Topics include:

- ▶ Combating corruption in Indonesia
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COMBATING CORRUPTION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

- RESEARCHERS: Ben Olken
- PARTNERS: Department for International Development (DFID)
World Bank
- LOCATION: East Java and Central Java provinces, Indonesia
- SAMPLE: 608 villages
- TIMELINE: 2003 - 2004
- THEMES: Political Economy & Governance
- POLICY GOALS: Community Participation
Corruption
Transparency & Accountability
- DATA: Monitoring Corruption: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia

Policy Issue:

Corruption plagues many developing countries where the world's poorest live, and combating it continues to be an arduous task. Corruption acts like a tax, adding to the cost of providing public services and conducting business; it also creates potentially severe efficiency consequences as well. Many suggest the right combination of monitoring and punishments can control corruption, but often the very individuals tasked with monitoring and enforcing punishments may themselves be corruptible. Another approach to reducing corruption is community-level monitoring. Local community members have the most to gain from a successful anti-corruption program, and are thus believed to have better incentives to monitor than bureaucrats. However, there is little empirical evidence on the success of such strategies.

Context of the Evaluation:

An Indonesian government program supported by a loan from the World Bank, the Kecamatan Development Project (KDP), funds projects in approximately 15,000 villages each year. Each village receives an average of Rp. 80 million, (US\$8,800), which they often use to surface existing dirt roads. KDP-funded projects are large relative to ordinary local government activities; in 2001, the average annual village budget was only Rp. 71 million (US\$7,800), so receiving a KDP project more than doubles average local government expenditures. This large amount of money creates incentives for price inflation, collusion with suppliers, kickback for village leaders, and manipulation of wage payments.

Two checks on corruption are built into KDP. First, funds are paid to village implementation teams in three installments. To receive the second and third payments, the teams must make accountability reports at an open meeting where they account for how they spent the money; only after that meeting has approved the accountability report is the next installment released. Second, each project has approximately a 4 percent chance of being audited by the government.

Details of the Intervention:

To examine the role of community monitoring and government audits on corruption, researchers conducted a randomized evaluation in 608 Indonesian villages in East Java and Central Java, Indonesia's most populous provinces. Each village in the study was about to start building a village road with KDP funding. Some villages were randomly selected to be told, after funds had been awarded but before construction began, that their project would subsequently be audited by the central government, increasing the likelihood of an audit from 4 percent to 100 percent. These audits carry the possibility of criminal action if corruption is detected, and the results of the audits are read publicly to an open village meeting, potentially resulting in social sanctions.

To investigate the impact of increasing community participation in the monitoring process, two interventions were established to enhance participation at accountability meetings. Some villages were selected to have invitations to these meetings distributed throughout the community, encouraging direct participation in the monitoring process and reducing elite dominance of the process. In the second experiment, an anonymous comment form was distributed along with the invitations, providing villagers an opportunity to relay information about the project to be shared at the meetings, without fear of retaliation. (See chart below)

Experimental Treatments by Group

| Group | Audit Probability | Accountability Meetings | Invitations | Comment Cards | Villages |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| | | | | | |



Benjamin Olken

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Is Indonesia Poor?

Answer

Indonesia is a country in south East Asia that is endowed with a lot of natural resources like gold, oil, silver and other precious minerals. The endemic corruption in the country has widened the gap between the rich and poor creating a class of very poor citizens despite the abundant resources.

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Indonesia: Corruption

Indonesia: What is the most effective way to end corruption in Indonesia?

as stated

4 Answers

Pascal Maximilian Sembel, Entrepreneur, Digital Strategist

4 votes by Taufiq Muhammadi, Muhammad Irfan Perdana, Rama Mamuaya, and Anonymous

I believe that the most effective solution to end corruption in Indonesia is **by increasing the wealth of the nation.**

If we see **Corruption Perception Index** ---> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cor...> we could see that in the TOP 30 (which is the less corrupted nations), most of them, even all of them, are categorized as developed countries (Western Europe countries like Netherland, England, Germany; Asian Tiger countries like Japan, Singapore, Qatar, Taiwan) of which wealth is more than others.

In a country which are less wealthy, many people are often still not able to afford basic needs so that they will struggle to do anything to feed their family which leads to more "**motivated to corrupt**" people.

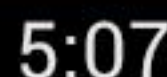
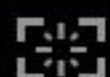
One of the essential problem leading to corruption is the **corrupted system**. People who try to play clean will often end up either struggle to fight with the bad system or choose to go out of the system. So basically, **trying to fight the system will bring less effective impact.**

Fighting corruption is a long-term program. It can't be executed just in the short term.

When the wealth of a nation is increased, in the long term, people will think beyond feeding their family. People will give more attention to living a good life where they want to do good deeds related to moral conducts.

Moreover, **wealthier nation have more educated people.** When people are more educated, they will tend to hate corruption more. When they hate corruption, there will rise anti-corruption movements and certainly anti-corruption role models will be born.

That's why the most essential thing to fighting corruption is to make the nation wealthier with developing the nation's economy





Alstom Execs Charged For Indonesian Bribery

By Jeffrey Benzing | April 16, 2013 4:49 pm

U.S. authorities arrested an Alstom SA subsidiary executive Sunday night at John F. Kennedy International Airport for his involvement in a foreign bribery scheme in Indonesia.

Frederic Pierucci, 45, a current executive who served as vice president of global sales for U.S.-based the company's Connecticut-based subsidiary, was charged in an indictment unsealed yesterday. Pierucci is a French national.

David Rothschild, 67, former vice president of sales at the subsidiary had pleaded guilty Nov. 2 for his role in the scheme, though his plea and the charges against him were not unsealed until today.

Both criminal cases are in the District of Connecticut.

According to federal prosecutors, Pierucci and Rothschild allegedly conspired with Alstom and its subsidiaries in Connecticut, Switzerland and Indonesia, along with a consortium partner and individuals, to pay bribes to officials in Indonesia.

The Justice Department documents do not name Alstom or its subsidiaries. The company is referred to as a "French power and transportation company."

Bribes were allegedly paid through consultants to a member of the Indonesian parliament and to officials at Perusahaan Listrik Negara, Indonesia's state-owned and controlled electricity company. Money was given to officials, prosecutors said, to secure a contract for a power project referred to as the Tarahan project.

Prosecutors said the defendants used two consultants to conceal the bribes. According to the indictment, Pierucci was responsible for authorizing payments with knowledge that they were going through consultants to foreign officials to win influence.

According to the charges, the first consultant allegedly received hundreds of thousands of dollars in a Maryland bank account — money was allegedly moved into a bank account in Indonesia to benefit the member of parliament.

Both defendants and co-conspirators discussed how money would be funneled to the official in exchange for influence over the project.

In 2003, Pierucci and others at Alstom decided the first consultant was not effective in bribing Indonesian officials. As a result, the consultant was only retained to bribe the member of parliament, at a reduced commission, while a second consultant was retained to bribe officials at the state-owned electricity company.

The scheme ran from 2002 to 2009, prosecutors said.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits improper payments to foreign officials to secure business.

"Stamping out foreign bribery is a Justice Department priority, and we are determined to continue our vigorous enforcement of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act," Acting Assistant Attorney General **Mythili Raman**.

Focus on individuals in FCPA cases

On April 5, the Justice Department charged four former executives of BizJet International Sales and Support Inc. for their


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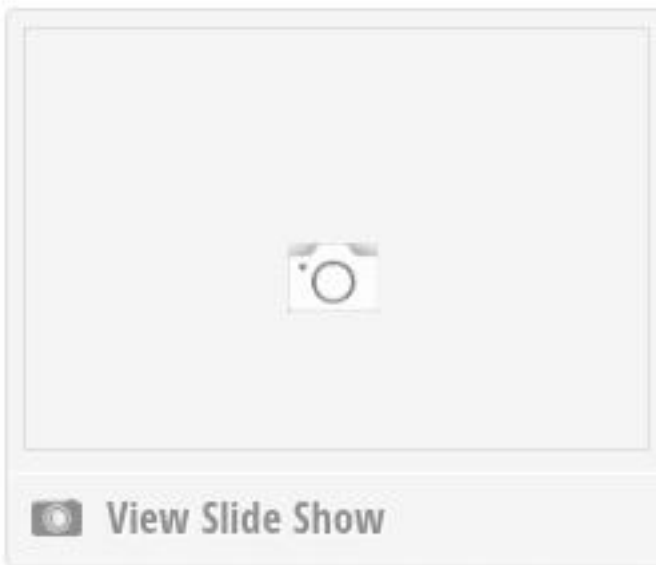
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Extract

Corruption in Indonesia: A Curable Cancer?

"Corruption in our country is not the result of corrupt minds but of economic pressures... Eventually, when economic development has gone so far as to produce a good overall standard of living, government employees will receive adequate salaries and have no reason to practice corruption. [But] no corrupt act, even under the pretext of helping people, can be justified." --former Indonesian President Soeharto(1)

Few modern leaders have embodied Louis XIV's statement that "L'etat, c'est moi" as completely as former President Soeharto of Indonesia. One of the prime manifestations of his dominance was his blatant disregard for international norms and the extent of corruption he sanctioned. Contending that corruption was merely a matter of small bribes, kickbacks, gratuities and petty theft by underpaid, low-level government employees, Soeharto disregarded practices such as the millions of dollars in under-the-table payments made by companies to senior government officials to win major government contracts. In his view, the rules of the political game permitted him, and his aides, to bestow an assortment of benefits on crony businessmen, family members and loyal officials. These ranged from lucrative distribution and supply deals with state-owned companies, financing from state banks, preferential consideration on government-funded infrastructure projects and export/import monopolies.

It is little wonder that under Soeharto's leadership Indonesia acquired a reputation as one of the most corrupt countries on earth. Transparency International's corruption index recently

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On Corrupt Bureaucrats, Nikah Siri Marriages, and Indonesian Women

June 26, 2013 By [afia](#) [Leave a Comment](#)

Late last year, [Aceng Fikri](#), a district chief in the West Java province, ignited public uproar when news leaked that he had divorced a 17-year-old teenager, Fany Octora, via text message. Aceng had married Fany for only four days in an unregistered ceremony as a second wife. According to his lawyer, Aceng complained that Fany was not a virgin as she had said she had been. Aceng also complained that he had spent 250 million rupiah (\$26,000) on their wedding and additional expenses to enrol Fany in a college, according to [AFP](#) reports, and [demanded the money back](#). Following the high profile case, an anti-corruption agency accused Aceng of having been [involved in seven graft cases](#) in his district.

Then in February this year, another graft case surfaced, this time involving Indonesia's high-ranking police official [Djoko Susilo](#). The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) suspected that in an effort to launder his money, Djoko had used the name of his second wife, 23-year-old Dipta Anindita, to purchase luxurious properties. Djoko had married Dipta using a fake identity when the former beauty queen was 19 years old, as government regulations prohibit state officials from engaging in polygamy.

The name of another young woman also surrounds a more recent graft case that draws in the [Prosperous Justice Party \(PKS\)](#), one of the country's leading Islamist parties. KPK has summoned Darin Mumtazah, a high school student who is suspected by the media to be the fourth wife of one of the main suspects in the case, and PKS' former president, Luthfi Hasan Ishaq, as a witness.

The issue of unregistered marriage or nikah siri has long been debated in Indonesia. While such marriage may be considered valid in Islamic jurisprudence, the practice is frowned upon because of [its adverse impact on women](#). Because they do not own marriage certificates, women in nikah siri marriages are usually not able to claim their marital rights, including the rights to jointly held properties. This loss of marital rights eventually also affects children born of nikah siri marriages.

It concerns me that young, beautiful, urban women like Fany, Dipta and Darin could let themselves fall into the trap of legalized marriages with men who were nearly twice their ages and had corrupt tendencies. Although monetary considerations seem to be the main reason behind many cases such as these, it cannot be generalized for all nikah siri cases. [Dipta](#), for example, was born and raised in a wealthy family.

Unfortunately, most of the media reports in these cases only ended in tabloid-type stories that focused on how these women were victimized and how much wealth these women had accumulated before their (ex) husbands' crimes were exposed. There were hardly any discussions to glean further information – and with these women as central figures – that lead to lessons learned to prevent more women from getting into such disadvantageous relationships. Moreover, in the rare discussions about nikah siri cases, the media always seemed to 'forget' to mention that celebrating a marriage in a walimah is a highly stressed sunnah and thus, the practice of nikah siri is practically discouraged. A combination of disproportionate accounts of women in nikah siri cases and incomplete Islamic information on nikah siri by the media have partly perpetuated the association of Islam as a religion as a misogynist religion, and don't show women the range of rights that they have in such cases.

A good and happy marriage can be a strong foundation to a society. Meanwhile, the task of choosing a

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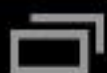
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Corruption, crisis and disillusionment

04/06/2004

As over 120 Million Indonesians went to the polls on April 5th they were faced with a stark choice. Of the two major parties on offer was incumbent Democratic Party of Indonesia led by President Megawati Sukarnoputri which for the past 5 years has failed to tackle any of the problems facing the ordinary people of Indonesia. The other major "choice" open to voters was Golkar, the party machine which supported the military dictator of 30 years, Soeharto.

Yorran Pelekanakis, Socialist Party, Australia

The election this year is the second since the revolutionary events of May 1998 which overthrew the dictatorship of Soeharto. The students and workers who led this overthrow, however, had much more in mind than the inept do nothing leadership of Megawati Sukarnoputri. They demanded an end to corruption, nationalisation of key industries, increased wages and conditions and improved living conditions.

Unfortunately the government has delivered nothing to the heroic participants of May 1998 and only delivered further corruption and cuts. The almost halving of its vote, decimation of its parliamentary representation and the fact that it was outpolled by the party of a former dictator is a reflection of this anger.

The increase in support for Golkar, however, should not be seen as support for the party or it's policies but rather disillusionment with the political system and the lack of a viable alternative- a socialist alternative. The incredible 11 million (more than half of Australia!) informal votes is testament to this disillusionment. As one Age reporter noted: "The sight of former president Soeharto happily walking to a nearby polling booth to vote perhaps more than any other event demonstrated the absurdity of this week's Indonesian election. I, like many others no doubt, had assumed that the billionaire former dictator was bedridden. He had after all been declared unfit to stand trial on charges of corruption. Once again, it was shown that in Indonesia you can get away with practically anything. And that is where the near-futility of Indonesian elections comes in."

Indonesians have experienced first hand the harsh reality of capitalism. The dictatorship of Suharto was maintained by resting on the global economic boom of the 70's and 80's but once this inevitably came to an end any illusions in the Suharto regime were shattered. After the Asian economic crisis hit Indonesia unemployment skyrocketed while wages and living conditions plummeted as inflation grew. This economic crisis drove millions more Indonesians below the poverty line while Suharto and his cronies lived in opulent surroundings as they fleeced the country bare. Capitalism guarantees crisis after crisis and is no solution.

Corruption in Indonesia has become so rife that ruling bourgeoisie barely bothers to mask its control over parliamentary "democracy." As one age reporter noted: "Democracy is a good thing. But what is the point of it when the state apparatus is so corrupt that most laws are subverted to the point of irrelevancy? Who cares whether this or that leader is elected when corruption will mean that their policy platforms are



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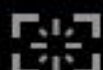
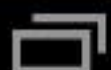
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Dealing with corruption in Indonesia — Thee Kian Wie

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JANUARY 04, 2013

JAN 4 — Corruption in Indonesia is pervasive.

It exists at all levels of the executive branch of government (central, provincial and local), and in other institutions ³/₄ including the parliament (central and local), the attorney general's office, the police force, [and the judiciary](#).

No country with such a [high degree of corruption](#) has been able to become truly prosperous, democratic and equitable. This is because an enormous amount of funding is accumulated by corrupt officials, instead of being invested in sectors of the economy which could aid Indonesia's development, such as health and [education](#).

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The Indonesian government, specifically the central government, has to work to create an environment where anti-corruption efforts can succeed. Reform effort aimed at creating such an environment should include a number of important measures.

The first is campaign-finance reform. Since Indonesia [became a democracy](#) in 1999, a large number of new political parties have been created. These, of course, have legitimate

financing needs for their election campaigns. But, the very high cost of campaign finance in such a large and populous country as Indonesia often leads to corruption.

Reform should aim to partially level the playing field. Practical measures could include partial budgetary funding for campaign finance; reducing the costs of party politics by allocating free time slots on state TV and radio, with no additional time allowed; prohibiting the use of state resources for political purposes; requiring the contending parties to have their funds audited; ensuring that the public service is neutral during elections; and ensuring the independence of the General Election



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Indonesia: Corruption, Ethnicity, & the 'Pax Americana'

Meeting chaired by Geoffrey Catchpole

Dr Leslie Palmier

Formerly of University of Bath

16 January 2006

Dr Palmier was formerly Reader in Sociology & founder Director of the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Bath, as well as Associate Fellow of St Antony's College Oxford. He has been a student of Indonesia since 1951, & has authored several publications about the country.

What is corruption? The accepted definition, virtually universal, is the use of public office to obtain unauthorised emoluments. It has been widely adopted by writers in the field. In essence, it is a juridical definition, successfully used to convict many. However, it is deficient in one important sociological respect: it may deflect attention from an important characteristic of corruption, namely that it is almost always a conspiracy which includes the perpetrator of the corrupt act and his accomplices. But what is wrong with corruption? Why should not a public official with time on his hands use it to increase his income? The answer is that it brings into question loyalty to the employer, that is, the public good.

As a crime, corruption is unique in its secrecy. There are no identifiable victims, no corpses, no broken windows, no forced doors. When, as is usually the case, several people are involved, they have no interest in denouncing one another. All this makes both its detection and prosecution, and therefore analysis, very difficult indeed. So one has to rely on general impressions derived from police prosecutions, testimony of those who have experienced corruption, and so on.

There is probably no country in the world in which corruption cannot be found, as may be seen from the annual tables compiled by Transparency International. All that varies is its extent. In some countries, such as Britain, it seems limited to local government in specific areas (well chronicled by the magazine *Private Eye*). Corruption is not widespread. However, in some other countries it enters into all aspects of daily life. Restricting ourselves to Asia, corruption is common in China, Japan seems free of it, but not South East Asia. The current joke is that in China corruption is under the table, in Indonesia it is over the table, and in the Philippines the table goes too.

Corruption, being hard to detect, is equally difficult to prove. Police engaged in prosecuting this crime assert that only the stupid are caught, the clever cover their tracks too well. : As an Indonesian official report of 1970 put it: '...the powerful and rich were adept at sophisticated methods of corruption and at destroying any evidence.'

It is worth emphasising the implicit point just made. Corruption is not a crime of the weak and poor; it is a crime of the powerful. In this context, the Chinese experience is instructive. The Kuo Min Tang government of the 1930s was notorious for corruption, and their opponents, the Chinese Communists, gained considerable support by promising to run a clean government. And, indeed, while fighting their way across China, they were scrupulously honest, paying for all supplies. Once they had assumed power in 1949, however, matters became very different. Within two years, the government was to mount the first 'Anti' campaign, directed at the failings of their officials, including especially corruption. The campaign had little result, and over time has been followed by several others, equally ineffective. At present corruption in China may incur the death penalty, and executions take place frequently. This does not seem to have had much effect, possibly because those who are caught are not the prime movers.

We should distinguish between corruption on the one hand and theft and fraud on the other. They are similar activities, but with different consequences. The latter terms are used in the private sector. Here, when these activities are discovered, the culprits are often dismissed at once and may face a criminal prosecution. Corruption is a term restricted to government service where it is often the case that officials have great security of tenure and are not subject to instant dismissal. Fraud and theft, if suspected, become the subject of lengthy investigations, sometimes lasting for years, before any charges can be laid against the suspected official.

Indonesia features among the worst in Transparency International's annual list of corrupt countries. But we do not have to rely only on this 'perceptions' index. We also have testimony from no less than Megawati Sukarnoputri when she was president. Speaking to the Indonesian Press Club in Tokyo in September 2001, she declared that Indonesia was unable to repay its very large foreign debt because government officials had stolen the money. This was

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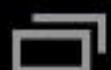
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Finding a solution for corruption

Tue, Jan 18, 2011

The Jakarta Post/Asia News Network



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Anti-Corruption Day with rallies, protests, and violent clashes with police. In the seventh year of its founding, the embattled Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) continues its difficult war against graft, with many prominent cases still pending.

The questions have remained unanswered for so long: Is corruption inevitable? If not, what can we do about it? Unbelievably, there is a cure for corruption based on compelling ideas and practical results that requires little political will and uses existing capacities in Indonesia for its implementation.

It is integrity education. Integrity courses are programmes designed to build integrity and fight corruption. Integrity courses teach competencies to enable students to work and live with integrity.

While getting the venal at the top of the corruption food chain may satisfy our craving for high-profile breakthroughs in the fight against corruption, it has little long-term impact. Sacking, prosecuting and jailing corrupt politicians and police generals, as in many anti-corruption campaigns launched by new leaders and governments, does not have a sustained effect on making governments cleaner.

Corrupt behaviour

In 2009 alone, 35 CEOs of state-owned enterprises in China and some 100,000 public servants were reportedly indicted on anti-corruption charges. Tough enforcement policy requires a lot of resources in supervision, investigation and prosecution, it does not guarantee lasting prevention and deterrence.

This is because corrupt systems with perverse incentives (eg concentration of power in the top leadership, opacity in personnel and decision processes, long-standing patron-client networks, and low salaries coupled with unbridled authority) will continue to facilitate corrupt behaviour. Exposing and expelling venal officials does not fundamentally reform society and change the system.

Like leadership, integrity can be inculcated in the classrooms. However, this work has a long gestation period and the results are only felt years down the road.

On the other hand, some others favour the bottom-up approach of tackling street-level corruption.

They argue that catching the errant traffic cops, customs officers and bureaucrats will most

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POSTED BY ADMIN, SEP 15, 2011 • BLOG, WIJAYANTO • NO COMMENTS

To impress the public and to attract foreign investors, government tends to understated inflation rate to give an impression of economic stability. This could serve their short term interest; however the long-term impact is tremendous. Among some others is the widening income gap between the public and the private sector, a fertile ground for the culture of corruption to grow.

Corruption has hurt Indonesia's economy by reducing the efficient allocation of resources. A research by The National Economic Research Bureau, a Boston based think-tank, indicates that if Indonesia could reduce its corruption to the level of India, economic growth will increase by 0.7 percent. Another research by University of Konstanz, Germany, shows that if the corruption levels in Indonesia reach the level of Thailand, economic growth will increase by 1.17 percent. At one hand, these data are heartbreaking, since corruption happen in a time when we try very hard to catch up our neighboring countries. At the other hand, this is an opportunity to boost the economic growth by reducing corruption to increase economic efficiency.

Income Gap & Corruption

Income gap between those who work for private and public sector is always a problem for Indonesia and lately this gap has becoming very alarming. The gap is so wide that we could find it easily in our daily live. It is not a secret that public officers?? monthly income could support their live for one or two weeks only, and they have to be ??creative?? to survive the remaining weeks.

Income gap could trigger corruption, since it creates corruption market in which illegal fund flows from high income sector to the low income sector in exchange of service delivery. On other words, corruption market exists since there is supply and demand, in which the public officers become corruption provider while the private sector and the general public become the buyer. In this monopolistic market, seller could charge buyer a very high rate since buyers have no other option. Consequently, the impact of corruption to the economy could be enormous.

Corruption is a calculated economic decision, means that the actors calculate the risk and return of their action. In the low income sector with lack of transparency and accountability mechanism, the risk adjusted return to engage in corrupt behavior is much higher than not to engage. As economic animal, people will maximize return and may engage in corruption chain. Since the public sector employs million of people and the income gap has existed for decades, corruption ? especially corruption by needs ? spread out all over Indonesia. Just like culture,

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Indonesian party chairman resigns over corruption scandal

Updated 25 February 2013, 15:57 AEST

There has been yet another blow for Indonesia's president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and his pledge to fight the country's endemic corruption.

The chairman of SBY's ruling Democratic Party, Anas Urbaningrum, has resigned over a multi-million dollar corruption scandal.

He's accused of accepting a bribe to rig the bidding process for the construction of a major sports centre - an allegation he strongly denies.

But it leaves Mr Yudhonoyo looking increasingly weak as he nears the final year of his presidency, with elections due next year.

Presenter: Liam Cochrane

Speaker: Professor Greg Fealy, Australian National University

FEALEY: This is one of the fallout events from a corruption case that began now well over 18 months ago involving the Democrat Party, that's the party of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the Democrat Party's Treasurer and parliamentarian, a man called Muhammad Nazaruddin. And he made a number of allegations against not only Anas Urbaningrum, who has now resigned as the chairman of the party as you mentioned, but also against the Minister for Youth and Sport and he also resigned last December and is also facing trial, and there's been other parliamentarians who have been found guilty on those charges. And much of it is connected to either of two matters; the first is the building of a dormitory for athletes at the Southeast Asian Games, which took place in Pekanbaru in late 2011. And the second case was the building of a sports stadium in Hambalang in West Java. So most of the corruption cases that have emerged from this original Nazaruddin scandal have related to that, and indeed as you referred to, Anas Urbaningrum is implicated or is accused of being involved in this Hambalang corruption case.

COCHRANE: Now he of course continues to deny that he's done anything wrong and he accuses top party officials of plotting against him. What does that say about the stability or otherwise of the Democrat Party?

FEALEY: Well the Democrat Party is actually deeply split and it has been for some time. In fact if you go back to the last national congress that the party held and it was three years ago now, the party was divided then between the SBY forces and the forces that were pivoting around Anas Urbaningrum. SBY didn't want Anas to become the chairman of the party, he would have preferred the Youth and Sports Minister, Andi Mallarangeng, to become the chairman. But Anas had a much stronger support base amongst the party branch, he'd been a much more active Secretary General previously in building up support. So he was elected. He has repeatedly made decisions that displeased not only SBY, but also SBY's wife, Ibu Ani, and that's sometimes an even bigger sin within this party. So Anas had been building his own powerbase and before this scandal broke he had been planning to be a contestant in the presidential election, either as a presidential contestant himself, or more likely, a vice presidential contestant. So the Nazaruddin scandal, that further divided the party because Nazaruddin was very close to Anas, he had been one of the kind of bagmen for Anas's election campaign. And the fact that



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Indonesian party chairman resigns over corruption scandal (Credit: ABC)



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How the Obeid graft scandal risks our faith in the system

February 12, 2013

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Opinion



Michael Bachelard

Indonesia correspondent for Fairfax Media

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Having lived in Indonesia for the past 12 months, perhaps I should not be shocked by the sorts of corruption allegations aired in New South Wales in recent weeks. Scandals of this kind, after all, are commonplace here.

In my new home, the ruthless collection by politicians of every available financial advantage is the stuff of the news almost every day, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in Jakarta is routinely the best show in town, just as the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption is proving to be in Sydney.

But despite all this, I am shocked.

I find it shocking that one man, Eddie Obeid, who seemingly contributed little or nothing to public policy during decades in Parliament, managed, allegedly, to accrue millions of dollars in private benefits for his family.

I am shocked that a minister, Ian Macdonald, who had made pledges and taken oaths to faithfully serve the public, should instead have allegedly, faithfully served only himself and his mate.

I am particularly shocked that Obeid could have accrued such factional power that he could single-handedly overthrow the state's premier when that premier threatened to upset all this allegedly cosy dealing.

I am also somewhat shocked (though less surprised) that despite years of revelations by

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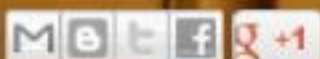
Corruption in Indonesia

Corruption is deviation country or company money where someone works for private or someone else profit. In mental and culture problem, corruption is a new form of colonization in its own country. And we cannot avoid that there are so many corruption cases in Indonesia, from sub district level until province, and we know that Indonesia is in the fifth rank of the most corrupting country in the world. It can explain how bad mental of Indonesian people, because they just follow their desire without thinking what they do exactly. When we were watching news on television, there were always corruption news, such as Hambalang, simulator SIM corruption case and so on. Of course it must be make us so angry, maybe we have thought when is Indonesia free corruption? Because we can see chiefs whose life are lavish from doing corruption when their people are poor. And effect of corruption will be greater if we cannot fight it soon.

But i'm glad there's an independent institute too against corruption in Indonesia that named KPK. And i appreciate with what they do to against corruption. Because they are very very dare and explicit to break corruption cases in this country. They don't have even fear to break corruption cases in Indonesia national police, and this case is well known with name "cicak vs buaya". Because they believe that they are the most deserve to handle this case. And it's an example that how weak the Indonesian law, because it's too easy to be interventions.

And i think, corruption is more dangerous than drugs, because drugs can kill young generation but corruption can kill one nation. And dead punishment is the fair one to corruptor. Because it will make afraid other people who will do corruption. But Indonesia is a country that based on Pancasila and uphold human rights, so it's prohibited in Indonesia. But, do corruptors deserve to be called human? Because they have the heart to kill their people and they don't have sanity. So corruptors can be equalized with animal and they deserve to die.

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Faculty of Business and Economics, Universitas Surabaya ; Center for Asia Studies

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This research investigates private sector corruption. The research focuses on a firm's life cycle as it relates to corruption. Free cash flows to dividends and leverage are used as indicators of private sector corruption. The research examines Non-financial firms listed on the **Indonesia** Stock Exchange from 1994 to 2006 including 1,680 observation years. Six hypotheses are tested using the Generalized Methods of Moments and Wald tests. The results demonstrate that leverage policy is a major indicator of firm micro level corruption while dividend policy is not. The results show maturity stage firms have the highest corruption levels and declining stage firms have the lowest levels.

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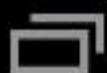
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How Indonesia deals with CORRUPTION



by Karim Raslan@

<http://www.thestar.com.my>

JUSTICE will be an important theme in the upcoming elections. Many Malaysians feel our society is deeply unjust – with the elite (people like myself) enjoying a disproportionate share of the country's wealth and power, whilst also shirking our responsibilities.

Needless to say, this has made many people very cynical as they watch a parade of well-connected defendants pass through our courts as if they were beyond the reach of the law.

Like it or not, perceptions matter and the prognosis for Malaysia isn't good. Interestingly – and I know many people will disagree with me – there's a lot that we can learn from how our neighbour, Indonesia, has dealt with its elite and their transgressions.

Recent events have shown the extent to which Indonesian authorities can be remarkably bold in the face of power.



Last month, Anas Urbaningrum (*left*), the head of the republic's ruling Democratic Party was formally declared a suspect in the Hambalang Sports Centre corruption scandal by the all-powerful Corruption Eradication

Commission (KPK).

Anas was accused of accepting kickbacks (including a Toyota Harrier SUV) in return for help to secure projects. Hambalang in West Java has become synonymous with administrative mismanagement and corruption. Indeed,

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Indonesian Minister Resigns Amid Corruption Charges

December 07, 2012

Kate Lamb



Indonesian Sports and Youth Minister Andi Alfian Mallarangeng is mobbed by the press after announcing his resignation in Jakarta, Indonesia, Dec. 7, 2012.

Seeing the wealthy and influential squirm in court is now a weekly front-page affair for Indonesians. But Friday marks the first time an active cabinet minister has been named a suspect by the country's anti-graft body, or KPK.

Youth and Sports Minister Andi Mallarangeng will face charges of graft for his role in a multimillion dollar sports project.

Mallarangeng oversaw the construction of the sports facility in West Java, which is believed to have cost the state \$25 million in losses. A government audit identified numerous irregularities and violations.

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Yudhoyono Party Stumbles as Corruption Charges Undermine Support

By Berni Moestafa

March 31, 2013 1:00 PM EDT



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Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's decade at the helm of Southeast Asia's biggest economy is nearing an end as a trade deficit pummels the rupiah and the economy expands at the slowest pace in more than two years. Photographer: Dario Pignatelli/Bloomberg

Indonesia's ruling Democrat Party chose the country's president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as chairman ahead of national elections next year amid jockeying among possible replacements that could stall spending on roads and ports.

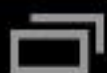
Yudhoyono was elected March 30 at an extraordinary congress in Bali to succeed Anas Urbaningrum, who resigned after becoming at least the third senior party official linked to corruption allegations in less than two years.

The claims threaten to tarnish the legacy of Yudhoyono, who founded the party to run for president in 2004 and is ineligible to stand again after serving two five-year terms. Failure to expand infrastructure could inflate business costs, boost inflation and extend current account deficits, said Anthony Nafte, an economist at CLSA Asia-Pacific Markets.

"You're faced with a situation where you've got a political vacuum right now until that election in July," he said. "It's not as if you can identify any single candidate where you could say 'Oh, here we've got the bold leadership that we need to give direction to Indonesia.'"

Yudhoyono's decade at the helm of Southeast Asia's biggest economy is nearing an end as a trade deficit pummels the rupiah and the economy expands at the slowest pace in more than two years. Polls show voter support is less than half the level when the party secured 26 percent of parliament's [seats](#) in 2009.

"The party's weakness is that it's too dependent on one figure," said J. Kristiadi, a political analyst at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta.



5:27 AM



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November 28, 2011

Sumitomo linked to railway corruption case in Indonesia



This used railway car in Jakarta's Manggarai Station still contains a destination sign that says "Nishi-Funabashi." (The Asahi Shimbun)

The major trading company Sumitomo Corp. is embroiled in a corruption scandal involving an arrested official of Indonesia's Transportation Ministry and its connection to his trips to Japan, used railway cars and a lucrative railway contract.

Japanese police are also cooperating with their Indonesia counterparts to look into whether any Japanese violated laws prohibiting the payment of bribes to officials of foreign governments.

Sumitomo is linked to a project between 2006 and 2007 to sell second-hand railway cars to Indonesia.

Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in March arrested Soemino Eko Saputro, 64, a former director-general of railways at the Transportation Ministry. Soemino is suspected of overcharging the government about 195 million yen (\$2.5 million) in connection with the used railway car sale. Prosecutors are seeking a five-year prison sentence.

Sumitomo won a contract to deliver 60 railway cars to Indonesia. The trading company purchased 30 railway cars from Toyo Rapid Railway Co., which operates a private line in Chiba Prefecture. Sumitomo paid 1.8 million yen for each car.

Indonesian authorities estimated a cost of about 5.8 million yen for each car, including transportation costs. However, in the end, a contract was signed for the amount requested by Sumitomo, which was 9.9 million yen per car.

The KPK questioned a local employee of Sumitomo and other individuals about their involvement in the deal. The trading company has also been asked to return about 16 million yen in improper profits.

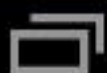
According to KPK sources, local Sumitomo employees invited Soemino for a golfing trip to Ishioka, Ibaraki Prefecture, on Aug. 10, 2006, about three months before the trading company won the railway car contract.

Sumitomo employees also accompanied Soemino on trips to Japan in November 2005 and January 2006 to look into used railway cars to be purchased. Travel expenses for Soemino were paid by the joint venture of which Sumitomo was a member.

A Sumitomo spokesperson declined comment on the grounds the court case was still in progress.

Because the delivery of used railway cars only produces a small profit, sources said Sumitomo's real purpose was to gain the inside track for winning contracts in a new railway project planned for Jakarta.

With a population of about 9.5 million, morning and evening rush hours in the Indonesian capital are marked by huge traffic jams.



5:27 AM



AVAILABLE IN: Indonesian



"Wild Money"

The Human Rights Consequences of Illegal Logging and Corruption in Indonesia's Forestry Sector

DECEMBER 2, 2009

This 75-page report found that more than half of all Indonesian timber from 2003 through 2006 was logged illegally, with no taxes paid. Unreported subsidies to the forestry industry, including government use of artificially low timber market prices and currency exchange rates, and tax evasion by exporters using a scam known as "transfer pricing," exacerbated the losses. Using industry methods, including detailed comparisons between Indonesia's timber consumption and legal wood supply, the report concluded that in 2006 the total loss to Indonesia's national purse was \$2 billion.

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A small portrait of a person's face, likely related to the 'CRIMINAL REPRISALS' report mentioned below.

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Indonesian Partner Arrests Judges on Corruption Charges

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18 December 2012: On the country's independence day, Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) arrested two judges for allegedly accepting \$15,000 in bribes to set free a high-ranking official.

KPK is our America's operations MSI's local partner under the USAID-funded SIAP 1 project (Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Program 1). The project has been featured in articles written by [the New York Times](#) and [the Jakarta post](#) about its anti-corruption initiatives.

Following the publicized arrests, Indonesia's Supreme Court took the recommendation of another MSI local partner – [Indonesia Corruption Watch \(ICW\)](#) – to suspend the appointment of new judges to Indonesia's regional corruption courts.

On ICW's guidance, the supreme court ordered that the court judges complete additional job training and education. ICW plans to publish a report covering its own track records and analysis of judicial candidates for appointment.

"By accepting our recommendation to hold all new appointments until our report is completed, the court shows a really high degree of respect for the work that we are doing," said Apung Widadi, a researcher at ICW. "We are hoping to help them develop new recruitment and screening tools to prevent this kind of thing from happening in the future, but nothing has been set in stone yet."

The MSI local partners exposed the regional corruption courts bias to acquit graft offenders, despite obvious evidence of corruption. MSI's SIAP 1 project works with anti-corruption agencies, NGOs and other partners to build Indonesia's anti-corruption institutions through trainings, technical assistance and grants.

"This is also a new method for this type of work, and I think the supreme court finds it very interesting," Apung said. "We are hoping to help them develop new recruitment and screening tools to prevent this kind of thing from happening in the future, but nothing has been set in stone yet."

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Corruption in Indonesia: causes, forms, and remedies

Posted on [April 13, 2011](#)

Introduction

Indonesia is one the world's most corrupt countries, according to studies conducted both by the Berlin-based organisation, Transparency International, and by the Hong Kong-based organisation, Political and Economic Review Risk Consultancy (Katz, 1995; Aji, 1995). Although it is unclear exactly what these organisations mean by 'corruption', the studies also suggest that the problem of corruption is not the monopoly of developing countries, but also a problem of western developed countries such as the United States, Britain, Germany and France. Alatas (1990) clearly states that the problem of corruption is transmetic, that is, it inheres all political systems.

This article surveys various definitions of corruption and explores why corrupt practices exist in public services. It further analyses which of these definitions and rationales apply in the Indonesian context. By identifying these sources of corruption, this essay will finally propose some suggestions to overcome the problems, and the difficulties which may be faced in implementing the proposed solutions.

Defining corruption

The results of the studies mentioned above may have been different if the definition of corruption applied was not a fixed, uniform one, but based on what is believed in each country. Gift-giving practices in many developing countries in Africa and Asia, based on traditional beliefs, honours or social status, may have been categorised as corruption in western developed countries, but not by traditional gift-giving practitioners (Ali, 1985). If the studies had also included the sale of state offices in France and the United States this century in the calculation of the corruption index, the result may again have been different. Likewise, if the studies had been undertaken two hundred years ago, such practices may not have

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5:30 AM





Indonesia: Corruption & Junkie Judges Render Death Penalty Totally Unsafe

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In the case of Lindsay Sandiford and others like it, it needs to be borne in mind that the death penalty does not, of course, deter drug-trafficking criminals and, furthermore, because convictions in Indonesian courts tend to be so unsafe due to, not only incompetence and corruption, but, ironically, drug-taking by judges too, it is unconscionable that capital punishment should be meted out at all; yet, even more ironically, judges commuting death sentences are first and foremost suspected of being corrupt.

According to the late Daniel Saul Lev, American political scientist and scholar on Indonesia, "In mid-1998, when President Suharto resigned his office, not a single principal institution of the state remained reasonably healthy. Corruption, incompetence, mis-orientation, and organisational breakdown were characteristic.

"Legal process had little integrity left, as was equally true of public policy." With judges on drugs, accepting bribes, being complicit with witnesses, etc. Indonesia's justice sector is, itself, in the dock. Many police too, do not apprehend criminals to protect society; but to share in the proceeds of the crime. Once the offender is locked up, police may empty his bank account, remove his cars and various luxury items from his home, and accept bribes from him to, for example, weaken the charges against him, give him overt access to a mobile phone in prison and allow his cell door to be left open. It is, therefore, abundantly clear that the Indonesian justice sector still has along way to go before it becomes 'healthy':

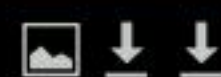
Well-to-do Nurhadi, Secretary of the Indonesian Supreme Court, who has failed to submit a wealth report to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as required, recently bought himself a desk for his office alleged to be worth US\$105,000.

October, 2012 - National Narcotics Agency (BNN) agents arrested Bekasi District Court Judge Puji Wijayanto at a drug-fuelled party in the heart of the Jakarta's red-light district and confiscated ecstasy pills and 0.4 grams of crystal methamphetamine allegedly in his possession. BNN revealed that, in total, it was investigating 10 judges implicated in drug cases in Java and Sumatra. According to the chairman of the Judicial Commission, Erman Suparman, the number of drug-addled judges who might potentially issue bad decisions is "alarming". With the cooperation of the Judicial Commission, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) will administer random mandatory drug tests to judges throughout Indonesia, and the judges of the Supreme Court will be first.

November, 2012 - In Indonesia, such is the dysfunction of the legal system, when the death penalty is commuted to life imprisonment or a lesser sentence, the change is put down to corruption, rather than humanity, compassion and integrity. This occurred in the last few months when a Supreme Court review panel consisting of Brig. Gen. (ret) Imron Anwari, Achmad Yamanie and Nyak Pak commuted the death sentence of Hanky Gunawan, owner of the ecstasy drug factory, to 15 years in prison, and when another review panel made up of Brig. Gen. (ret) Imron Anwari, Maj. Gen. (ret) Timur Manurung and Suwardi, converted the death sentence hanging over Nigerian citizen, Hillary K. Chimezie, for allegedly smuggling heroin into Indonesia, to 12 years in prison. Other death row inmates whose death penalties have been annulled include: Deni Setia Maharwa, also known as Rapi Mohammed Majid; his accomplice Meirika Franola; Australian, Matthew James Norman; Vietnamese-Australian, Tan Duc Thanh Nguyen; and Chinese national, Si Yi Chen.

See also: [The Intriguing Case of Anand Krishna in Indonesia](#)

and: [Indonesian Judges Caught in the Act / Hakim Indonesia Tertangkap Basah](#)



5:31 AM





JUDICIALLY-SANCTIONED MURDER

2011 - With currently over 100 inmates on death row and more and more drug traffickers being apprehended, OpenTrial reveals more about why Indonesia's court system is not credible and the danger this poses, particularly when death sentences are meted out for drug-related crimes.

Two Nigerians, Samuel Iwachekwu Okoye and Hansen Anthoni Nwaolisa, each received a bullet to the heart, on 26th June, 2008 on Nusa Kambangan Island, Central Java, Indonesia.

Shot

They had been convicted of drug smuggling and, on International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, they became both message and messenger by being shot. During July, 2008, four Indonesians met a similar fate, but for serial murder.

Malaysian national, Chan Ting Chong's death in 1995, was Indonesia's first drug-related execution, albeit on the flimsiest of evidence that was later retracted. Since then, contrary to the international trend, pressure in Indonesia to use the option to kill others convicted of drug trafficking under the Law on Narcotics was building in fits and starts.

After a 14-month lull in executions, in October, 2007, the Indonesian Constitutional Court confirmed that hard drugs are a serious threat to the cultural, economic and political foundations of society and ruled that the death penalty option for drug offences is not in breach of the constitution. In 2010, a court of appeal heard arguments that the death sentences imposed on members of the so-called 'Bali Nine' – a group convicted of trafficking drugs from Indonesia – violated their right to life; but this was rejected.

Attorney General, Hendarman Supandji, on the day the Nigerians were executed, declared the executions of the other 58 drug offenders on death row would be accelerated and the chairman of the National Narcotics Agency, Commander General I Made Mangku Pastika, urged that death sentences on drug offenders be carried out immediately. Even President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono who, like his predecessor, is known to be an ardent supporter of the death penalty, felt the need to publicly confirm he would not pardon drug offenders. During the 2009 general election campaign, government officials and politicians vied to be seen as tough on crime, especially drug-related crime. Law enforcement wins votes, but seldom are political posturing and justice compatible.

Of the 119 people sentenced to death across Indonesia between 1998 and December 2009, 21 were executed - 10 by firing squad in 2008 alone. Fifty-five of those sentenced to capital punishment were foreigners from countries such as Nigeria, Australia, Nepal, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Brazil, Thailand, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Malawi and the Netherlands. Fortunately, no executions have been carried out in Indonesia since 2008. However, because many death row prisoners wait as long as 20 years before they are finally executed, it is proposed that the death sentence be commuted to life in prison for prisoners that have been on death row for five years or more.

Killing the corrupt

Even for the heinous crimes under Indonesia's Human Rights Courts legislation, internationally the death penalty is viewed as undermining human rights. Yet, despite a UN Special Rapporteur calling for the death penalty to be "eliminated for crimes such as economic crimes and drug-related offences", while still a presidential candidate, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono urged that the death penalty be imposed for corruption, saying that, "whoever commits a crime – whether they be the corrupt or gross human rights violators – should face capital punishment. But everyone must go through a credible court system".

[n.b. 2013 - President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has now come out against the death penalty]

Corruption kills the innocent

A credible court system, though, is not what Indonesia has. Rather, its serious dysfunction was confirmed to U.N. Special Rapporteur from the Human Rights Commission, Professor Manfred Nowak, who visited Indonesia in November, 2007. He received "numerous and consistent allegations that corruption is deeply ingrained in the criminal justice system. Several sources indicated that at every stage, starting from the police and the judiciary to the detention centres and prisons, corruption is a quasi-institutionalized practice". Failure to pay, for example, a prosecutor up to the Rp. 400 million some demand in drug cases, sometimes in collusion with judges and lawyers, can lead to the innocent being executed.

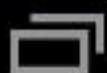
Not only does legal system corruption routinely undermine fair trials in Indonesia, so does torture, particularly in cities. Professor Nowak, found that by far the majority of the detainees he met had been subject to abuse and torture to extract confessions that were later used in court proceedings and accepted as valid evidence. Kickings, beatings with fists, shoes, sticks chains, iron bars, hammers and cables, gun shots through the calf and electrocution were all reported and confirmed forensically to Professor Nowak.

Torture sessions by the police that last days and take place in private houses, also include the thrusting of screwdrivers in ears, mock executions using loaded pistols, and the beating or burning of soles of the feet. Since suspects may be held in police custody for many times the permitted sixty-one days, on release or transfer, signs of injury are less evident.

The willingness of courts to accept witness testimony implicating others that is often motivated by a desire to offload blame or a personal grievance, along with poor or no access to legal representation and, for foreigners, the absence of any interpretation provision by the state during the police investigation or prior to their trial, makes the situation even worse.

In some cases defending lawyers are beaten to deter them from entering a robust defence and prison officials, unbeknown to the death row inmate, submit flawed pleas for clemency in order to facilitate speedy rejection. Prevailing prejudice in Indonesia that equates Africans with drug dealing exacerbates the chance of unjust killings of African nationals even more.

Fair trial standards needed



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Fair trial standards needed

These serious flaws in the judicial process that, through the death penalty, result in an irreversible miscarriages of justice, prompted Amnesty International to ask Indonesia to “take concrete steps to ensure that all prosecutions, in particular those for crimes carrying the death penalty, meet the highest international standards for fair trial. This would include the right to adequate legal representation at every stage of proceedings, adequate access to interpretation and freedom from torture or ill-treatment.”

Indonesia has ratified the major United Nations human rights treaties outlawing torture and section 7(2) of Indonesia’s Law 39/1999 on Human Rights provides that such treaties automatically become part of domestic law. Further, Article 28I (4) of Indonesia’s Constitution makes it clear that it is the state’s, especially the government’s, responsibility to “protect, advance, uphold and fulfil human rights” and article 28G (2) specifically states that “each person has the right to be free from torture or inhuman and degrading treatment”.

The drug problem in Indonesia is a growing one and politicians are right to be concerned. Ministry of Health data indicate there are some eight million drug addicts in Indonesia and fifteen thousand of them die each year.

In line with this, Professor Manfred Nowak, as an invited guest of the Indonesian government, after his visit, recommended that, in the interests of justice: all interrogations should be electronically recorded, confessions made in custody in the absence of a lawyer should not be admissible in court, the onus should be on the prosecution to prove duress was not used and police custody should not exceed the international standard of 48 hours. He also recommended that the death penalty should be abolished, but until it is it must be carried out with transparency.

Harsh penalties not working

Drug related cases in Tangerang Distict Court, which is famed for meting out the death penalty to drug dealers, rose from just 20 in 1998 to 386 in 2005. Yet even the court’s Judge Prapto, otherwise known as Judge Death, concedes that the harsh penalties are not working. His view is consistent with the absence of any evidence internationally that capital punishment deters drug trafficking and points to the need to adopt less crude and more humane methods to deal with the problem.

Many view the premeditated taking of a human life as immoral under any circumstances, but for those who do not, the taking of an innocent life through judicial process surely is. In relation to this latter moral stance, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s “credible court system” proviso is absolutely correct.

Root out corruption and torture in the legal system

Thus, for Indonesia to morally justify its death penalty (if such is possible), it is imperative that it first root out corruption and torture in its legal system and, further, until it does so it precludes itself from adopting the moral high ground that is essential to counter narcotics abuse.

For, to execute without the most rigorous possible processes to protect the innocent is part of the very failure of morality and integrity , and it is this ground on which the death penalty should be challenged in the Constitutional Court and society at large.

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DEBUNKING CANT



Rule of law reform; does it work?

Written By: [Super User](#) | Published: June-13-2013

In building the rule of law in a nation, the law’s interface with society is vital, and one ignores it, not only at the peril of the rule-of-law programme in question; but, more importantly, at the peril of the nation’s citizens’ too. There is, therefore, a moral imperative, if n...

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Countering Corruption in Indonesia

27 Nov 12, 7:00AM by [Brierley Penn](#)



Red tape, uncertainty and corruption have gone unacknowledged and ignored by high-ranking Indonesian officials until recent times but were highlighted as the greatest challenges to attracting international

business to the nation at the recent Indonesia Forum in Auckland.

The Indonesian Government has set an objective to rid the country of corruption in 5-10 years which will assist allow Indonesia to develop further as a premium international trade destination.

And Indonesian business leaders are becoming more willing to discuss the realities of corruption as the world's third largest democracy continues to emerge and consolidate the strength of its political systems,

New Zealanders attending the recent Indonesia Forum, many of whom had been engaged with Indonesian trade for a considerable period of time, were surprised to hear both of the Indonesian guests, Gusmardi Bustami (Director General for National Export Development of the Ministry of Trade) and Noke Kiroyan (a high profile Indonesian business leader), concede and address the problems experienced by the country with regard to corruption and exploitation.

Both Bustami and Kiroyan highlighted moves towards greater transparency and integrity, and suggested that this progress could be built upon through the establishment of further relations with New Zealand. Our country is viewed by many in Indonesia as a model of good business practice and sound reporting systems. This provides an opportunity for the transfer of knowledge and information on policies for avoiding corruption, which would allow for improved relations between the two nations more generally.

While it was widely acknowledged that the Indonesian political system remains one largely of compromise and consensus, New Zealanders with business links in the country voiced their confidence in the ability of

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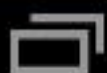
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➔ Indonesia: Corruption scandals

Posted: February 21, 2010 in General

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SBY government's honeymoon spoiled

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) hoped for a bit of a honeymoon after being re-elected in the Indonesian presidential election in July 2009. Instead, his government has faced a series of scandals surrounding the Corruption Eradication Commission and the bailout of the PT Bank Century. SBY won with 60.8% of the vote, while the Megawati-Prabowo ticket received 26.8%. The Jusuf Kalla-Wiranto ticket received 12.4%.

There was barely any difference between the candidates who all come from one or another wing of the establishment. SBY's vice-presidential running mate, Boediono, was Megawati's finance minister before becoming SBY's economy minister in 2005. SBY had been a minister in the previous Megawati government. Wiranto and Prabowo were formerly armed forces commanders. Working people have no enthusiasm for SBY but, in the absence of any real alternative, voters decided to stay with the incumbent on this occasion.

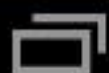
The only minor disagreements were on economic policy. The US had backed the SBY ticket as the best to implement the neo-liberal reforms necessary to open up the country to foreign investment. Megawati and Kalla put forward more populist and protectionist programmes aimed at protecting local capitalists.

The issue of corruption was also a feature. Corruption is a normal part of capitalist society, but in an underdeveloped country like Indonesia it is widespread. Trillions of rupiah are spent legally and illegally every year by big business to buy political influence. SBY had pledged to fight corruption in his second term. In reality, he has no interest in attacking some of his closest backers and has done as little as possible. Unfortunately for him, corruption has been forced to the top of the agenda creating tensions within the new ruling coalition and fuelling popular anger among the poor and working class.

It has been alleged that more than \$600 million of government funds were given to Bank Century, on condition that part of it was used to fund SBY's election campaign. SBY and Boediono (the central bank governor at the time) are both implicated in the scam. Bank Century's management had been riddled with corruption and had purchased millions of dollars worth of risky bonds. The official reason for the bailout was that, had the bank failed, the debts could have spread to other banks, the stock exchange, and could have caused severe problems for the entire Indonesian economy.

While the workers and the poor have major concerns about the economy, they were not at all happy about the government bailing out bankers while they continue to live in poverty. Public outrage started to develop, especially as the cost of the bailout rose by the day. One newspaper estimated that it was the equivalent of building more than 13,000 new schools!

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These problems have been quickly followed by scandals around the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The KPK had been set up by SBY to deal with the graft that is so common at all levels of the bureaucracy, especially at the top. The KPK, however, has not targeted them. There have been several prosecutions, but mainly of lower-ranking officials.

But, when the KPK was forced to go after some police officers and officials in the attorney general's office, some sections of the establishment tried to undermine its effectiveness. Among other things, the chairman of the KPK was arrested as part of investigations into an alleged murder, and it was claimed that several KPK officials had received bribes. During court proceedings, taped phone conversations have implicated several high-ranking officials, and even mentioned that the president was working to undermine the KPK. The tapes rocked the nation and have seriously undermined the government.

SBY has responded by calling for investigations into the police and the attorney general's office but, at the same time, he has watered down the powers of the KPK. SBY is also working hard to keep the full story surrounding the Bank Century scandal and his election funding hidden.

The saga has exposed the deep-rooted corruption within Indonesia's ruling elite. The public has started to turn against the police, public prosecutors and the government. SBY's approval ratings are in freefall. From a high of 70% early in 2009, some polls now show that he has less than 40% support. Editorials in Indonesian newspapers have called him weak, and people have started expressing their anger in a series of protests. On 28 January, thousands took to the streets to mark the 100th day of SBY's second term. About 10,000 people gathered across Jakarta, including at the presidential palace and parliament, where they called for a full investigation and for key ministers to resign. Facing a heavy police presence, demonstrations were also held in 20 other cities including Medan, Yogyakarta, Makassar, Surabaya, Solo and Bengkulu.

The newly-formed Indonesian People's Opposition Front (FOR) was one of the groups which organised the presidential palace protest, using the slogan: 'Change the regime, change the system!' FOR is an alliance of trade unions, student unions, small farmers, women's organisations, human rights groups and left political parties. It is planning more protests over the coming months.

SBY responded by trying to shift attention away from the crisis by warning against 'violence' and a 'return to 1998'. Clearly, the spectre of 1998 and the mass protest movement which led to the downfall of the Suharto dictatorship still haunts the ruling class in Indonesia.

Things are not getting any better for SBY. While Indonesia seems to have weathered the economic storm better than most of its neighbours, the reality is that the economy rests on very weak foundations. Growth rates have fallen from 6.1% in 2008 to an expected figure of around 4% in 2010. Official unemployment stands at around 8%, but more than 70% of the labour force work in the informal sector. The economy is largely based on low wages, with the current minimum wage set between \$84 and \$140 a month. However, more than half of the 230 million people in the country live on less than \$2 a day.

The government introduced a \$7.1 billion stimulus package last year which included cash handouts, tax cuts and higher wages to more than a third of government employees. This has helped, temporarily, to offset rising prices, and has propped up consumer demand. It has also massively increased the budget deficit. The government's own conservative estimate is that the budget will not be freed from deficit for at least the next five years. In order to reduce the deficit, savage cuts will be implemented driving people even further into poverty.

Falling oil prices have allowed the government to reduce fuel prices whereas, previously, cutbacks to state subsidies would have led to higher fuel costs, provoking protest movements such as those in 2005 and 2008. While protests and industrial action have so far been limited, such is the anger brewing that this may not last. A steady stream of job losses and price rises are adding to the social tensions. Another economic downturn or further corruption scandals could set the country alight.

Although Indonesia became an independent nation in 1945 and formal, parliamentary democracy has been in place since the fall of the Suharto regime, none of the major problems facing workers and the poor have been solved. Democratic rights are still being undermined while poverty continues to increase. Just as under Suharto, a tiny minority continue

Although Indonesia became an independent nation in 1945 and formal, parliamentary democracy has been in place since the fall of the Suharto regime, none of the major problems facing workers and the poor have been solved. Democratic rights are still being undermined while poverty continues to increase. Just as under Suharto, a tiny minority continue to plunder the country's wealth and resources. If this situation is to change, it is vital that the lessons are learned from past struggles.

The movement which led to the overthrow of Suharto is one such example. The mainly student protests of 1998 led to the resignation of one of the world's most brutal dictators. Then, as now, there was a lot of debate as to what position the developing left forces in the country should take, how best to remove the corrupt regime, eradicate poverty and introduce real democracy.

These tasks are tied up with the socialist transformation of society. A socialist system based on public ownership, planning and democratic control is best placed to use the country's resources to provide for the masses. Democratic control and management by workers is the only way to eradicate corruption and give people a real say over their lives.

In the late 1990s, however, many on the left maintained that the movement had to limit itself to purely democratic demands. They argued that, given the fact that Indonesia was an underdeveloped country, a period of 'capitalist development' was needed before there could be any talk about introducing socialism.

This led many on the left to support so-called 'progressive' bourgeois candidates in the elections, including Megawati Sukarnoputri herself, who were seen as lesser evils. Yet, after twelve years of 'capitalist development', poverty and social inequality have only worsened. Many of these alleged progressives have proven themselves to be loyal servants of big business and just as corrupt as Suharto, particularly Megawati.

In a period of renewed economic crisis, capitalism can only continue in Indonesia by demanding more and more sacrifices from the working class and poor. Therefore, the struggle against corruption and for genuine democracy is inevitably linked to the struggle for an end to capitalism. Calls for reforms without highlighting the need for socialism will only sow illusions in the already discredited capitalist system. That is why, while being the best campaigners against corruption, the left today needs to take an independent class position and outline a clear socialist programme based on the interests of workers and the poor.

Neither SBY nor any of the establishment parties have a programme that is capable of taking things forward. The only way to lift the majority of people out of poverty and to eliminate corruption is on the basis of democratic socialism. Workers and the poor need to reject all of the capitalist parties and fight for a system that puts their interests first. The tensions that are developing in Indonesian society are bound to sharpen in the period ahead. Through the course of struggles, more and more people will see the need to build a party that fights for democratic socialism and is unashamedly based on the idea that working people are best situated to implement lasting change.

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Irrigated field in Indonesia. (Photo courtesy World Bank, [Creative Commons](#))

Shortly after [warning](#) that climate change is having a negative impact on his country's food production, Indonesian president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono [expressed concern](#) on August 16 about the impact of corruption on Indonesia's future economic success.

Addressing the Indonesian Parliament, Yudhoyono stated that "there are still many perpetrators of corruption even in the government, parliament, regional representatives and among law enforcers."

During a Ministry of Agriculture meeting earlier in the month, Yudhoyono stressed that global food price increases due to climate change and drought is a serious risk Indonesia must address.

These challenges certainly are not isolated. Private sector innovation and business growth can help Indonesia produce and distribute food more efficiently. However, investments in the food sector, both international and domestic, are sensitive to Indonesia's degree of corruption.

During recent decades, Indonesia's reduction in corruption has not been steady, shifting



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AP

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The National disaster management agency said 9374 people had been evacuated to temporary shelters, while a child was among the two victims swept away in the floods on Tuesday.



INDONESIA'S army has deployed rubber boats in the capital's business district to rescue people trapped in floods that inundated much of the city of 14 million people.

The president was pictured standing in water up to his shins - his trousers rolled up - at the palace waiting for the arrival of Argentina's leader on a state visit.

The floods were the most widespread to hit Jakarta in recent memory.

Authorities said at least four people were killed and 20,000 evacuated. Many more homes were inundated following around five hours of heavy overnight rain that coursed through rivers already swollen by a long monsoon season.





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At least 4 die as floods paralyse Jakarta

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A resident takes a look at his flood-hit house in Jakarta.



INDONESIA'S army has deployed rubber boats in the capital's business district to rescue people trapped in floods that inundated much of the city of 14 million people.

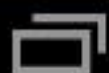
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Indonesian rescuers carry people on a rubber boat through a flooded street in Jakarta. Picture: AP





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Indonesians wade through a flooded street in Jakarta on Wednesday.



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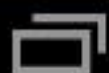
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Indonesian rescuers carry people on a rubber boat through a flooded street in Jakarta. Picture: AP



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At least 4 die as floods paralyse Jakarta

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Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, centre, talks with Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa, left, as they inspect the flooded palace in Jakarta. Picture: AP

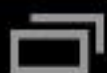


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Location: **JAKARTA**, , indonesia

January 15, 2013



An Indonesian boy swims in flood water in Jakarta, Indonesia 15 January 2013. Reports state that at least 2,500 homes in East and South Jakarta were flooded after heavy rains in the regions.

Credit: EPA



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INDONESIA JAKARTA FLOOD

Location: JAKARTA, , indonesia

January 15, 2013



An Indonesian man carries his son as he wades through flood water in Jakarta, Indonesia 15 January 2013. Reports state that at least 2,500 homes in East and South Jakarta were flooded after heavy rains in the regions.

Credit: EPA

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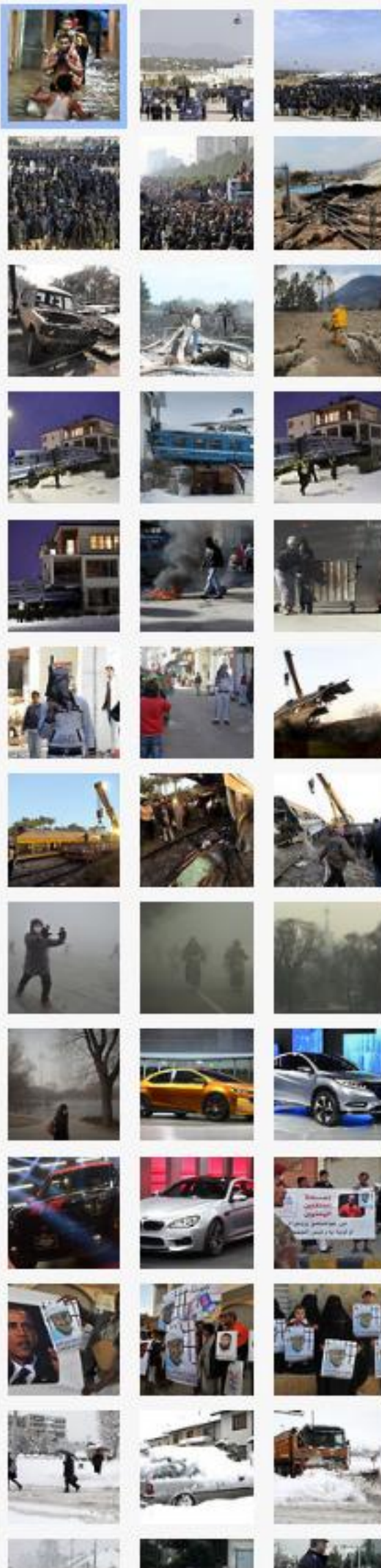
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Jakarta's deadly floods wash up reminders of Indonesia's shoddy infrastructure and disorganized politics

By Naomi Rovnick | January 18, 2013



Watch out for snakes and lizards. AP Photo/Achmad Ibrahim

The Indonesian capital of Jakarta has been savaged by heavy floods that, [according to reports](#), have left eleven people dead and sent thousands fleeing the city. So local media are, quite naturally, questioning where the vast sums of money committed to upgrading the capital's ageing and creaky infrastructure really went to.

"Administrations past and present have between them spent hundreds of billions of rupiah to prepare for floods," [a commentary](#) in the English language Jakarta Globe reminded readers. "Thursday's flood brings into question whether the infrastructure projects were properly maintained."

In 2008, Jakarta announced it would [spend a total of 19.5 trillion rupiah](#) (\$2 billion) upgrading the city's flood defences. Yet one expert told the BBC today that one reason the city is submerged in water is because its drainage system [has not been](#)



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Landslides and flooding, from torrential rains, kill 17 in Indonesia

Posted on February 23, 2013



February 23, 2013 – INDONESIA – Four children were among 17 people killed over the weekend in central Indonesia after heavy rains triggered floods and landslides, officials said on Monday. The children, aged between two and nine, died along with 13 adults when flooding and landslides hit the northern part of Sulawesi island early Sunday, provincial disaster management agency spokesman Howke Makawarung told AFP. "We recorded 17 people killed. All bodies were found on Sunday," he said, adding that heavy rains had hit three areas, including the North Sulawesi provincial capital of Manado which saw water levels up to four meters (13 feet). Water, which inundated around 5,000 houses in Manado, had receded by Monday and residents had begun cleaning up their homes. A landslide which hit the city killed a six-year old boy. "He was taking a bath in the morning when a landslide suddenly struck his house," the capital deputy mayor Harley Mangindaan told AFP. Indonesia is regularly affected by deadly floods and landslides during its wet season, which lasts for around six months. Environmentalists blame logging and a failure to reforest denuded land for exacerbating flooding. Heavy rains caused flooding in the capital Jakarta in January that left 32 people dead and at its peak forced nearly 46,000 to flee their homes. –[Raw Story](#)



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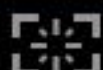
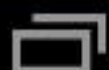
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Heavy rains cause flash flood in Indonesia

China.org.cn, January 17, 2013

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Chinanews.com

Residents brave the flood water in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, Jan. 16. Thousands of residents are being evacuated after floods inundated several areas of the capital of Indonesia due to the overflow of the Ciliwung River and several days of heavy rains. [Chinanews.com]

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Indonesia suffers worst flood since 2007

By [Samantha Varvel](#) on February 5, 2013.

The Southeast Asian country of Indonesia has been overtaken by [the worst flood since 2007](#), according to the Jakarta Globe. The death toll has reached 86, and dozens of people remain missing.

Tropical storms and flooding are not uncommon to Indonesia, a nation comprised of many islands, especially during its yearly rainy season.

Indonesian Helman Sitohang explained that Jakarta, the country's largest city with population of over 10 million, is naturally flood prone. Bounded by the Java sea to the North and Puncak highlands to the south, 40 percent of Jakarta sits below sea level.

Flood damage in Jakarta disaster

Jakarta resident Rizal Gozali said the extremity of this flood has been "shocking." According to Gozali, water levels hit two meters (about six and a half feet) in certain areas. Schools have flooded, preventing children from attending school and ruining books. The basements of a few large buildings on the main street, Jalan Thamrin, were flooded, trapping and killing victims. Police have been patrolling the city with boats in attempt to monitor burglary but have had difficulty due to limited police force, insufficient torch lighting and the extent of area needing coverage.

Indonesian Robby Winarta described how many major roads in Jakarta became unusable due to the high water levels, including Sudirman roads, which he called "the Times Square or the 5th Avenue of Jakarta."

Everyone in the city has been affected in some way by the flood.

"The recent floods were interesting as they affected people across all walks of life, from the poorest to the richest, to the president himself, as the Presidential Palace was also flooded," Sitohang said.

Underdeveloped infrastructure adds to challenges

Sitohang does not believe rainfall is the only cause of these high water levels. He explained that two interlinked causes have contributed to the current flooding in



Residents wade through a flooded street on a bamboo raft in northern Jakarta, Indonesia, Friday, Jan. 25, 2013. Government officials have downplayed a prediction that heavy rain and rising tides due to the full moon would cause the worst flood in the past six years in Indonesia's capital.
(AP Photo)

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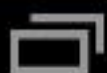
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Ordinary Indonesia People in Jakarta Flood – Snapshot 2013



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Can cloud seeding preventing further flooding in Indonesia?

Dyna Rochmyaningsih
The Guardian
Tue, 19 Feb 2013 15:59 CST



© Enny Nuraheni/Reuters

A boy plays in a flooded road in Jakarta. Indonesia has turned to cloud seeding to prevent further flooding.

Scientists claim rainfall has reduced since the project began, but experts call for more evidence

Indonesia is banking on an unusual strategy to prevent further flooding in its inundated capital Jakarta, and officials claim that they are already seeing positive results.

They are using 'cloud seeding' - a weather modification technology often resorted to during drought. The method involves injecting clouds with substances that encourage the formation of ice crystals heavy enough to fall, thereby speeding up the production of rain.



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Flood-affected residents take refuge on a main road in Jakarta, Indonesia. Thousands of people abandoned their homes in low-lying areas as torrential downpours caused flooding in the capital leaving many of its road and railway blocked.

By Jewel Samad, AFP/Getty Images

Updated 2/5/2007 9:49 AM ET

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Enlarge By Adek Berry, AFP/Getty Images

A man carries his two daughters walking with his wife, left, as they flee from their home while search and rescue teams evacuate floods victims in Tangerang, west of Jakarta.

29 dead in Indonesia flood; 340,000 flee

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Horse-drawn carts rescued residents from flood-stricken districts in the Indonesian capital on Monday after flooding burst riverbanks, killing at least 29 people and forcing some 340,000 to flee their homes in recent days.

Clearer skies brought some relief on Monday, and witnesses said floodwaters were receding in several areas while levels at key rivers were dropping.

However, large areas remained submerged under waist-high waters and officials warned that rain to the south, which causes rivers that flow into Jakarta to swell, might result in more flooding later in the day.

Authorities estimated that between 40% and 70% of the city, which spans an area of 412 square miles — about the size of San Antonio, Texas — had been inundated.

"We expect residents to stay alert because water may rise again and very fast," said Sihar Simanjuntak, an official monitoring the many rivers that crisscross this city of 12 million people.



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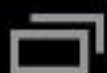
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9:44 AM



went ahead.

"I have no problem with the palace being flooded," Mr Yudhoyono said. "The most important thing is the people are protected."



Indonesians wade through a flooded street in Jakarta on Wednesday.

In some places, water levels were up to two metres high. Seen from above, the main road through the heart of the city resembled a muddy river. Even as authorities struggled to rescue those trapped and provide them food and shelter, some were thinking of the economic cost.

"This is an extraordinary disaster," said Syamsuddin Basri. "I had to cancel many important business deals."



The National disaster management agency said 9374 people had been evacuated to temporary shelters, while a child was among the two victims swept away in the floods on Tuesday.

The National disaster management agency said 9374 people had been evacuated to temporary shelters, while a child was among the two victims swept away in the floods on Tuesday.



Flooding caused by monsoon rains have forced thousands of people to flee their homes.



A resident takes a look at his flood-hit house in Jakarta.

SOURCE: [news.com.au](https://www.news.com.au)

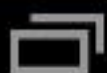
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9:52 AM



"This is horrible," said Yanitha Damayanti, a bank teller stranded downtown. "For the first time in my life, downtown Jakarta has flooded."

The city has long been prone to floods, but successive governments have done little to mitigate the threat.



Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, centre, talks with Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa, left, as they inspect the flooded palace in Jakarta. Picture: AP

Deforestation in the hills to the south of the city, chaotic planning and the rubbish that clogs the hundreds of rivers and waterways that crisscross the city are some of the factors behind the floods. Jakarta's vulnerability exposes the country's poor infrastructure even as it has posted impressive economic growth in recent years.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and the country's foreign minister were pictured standing in water up to their shins at the presidential palace waiting for the arrival of Argentina's president Christina Kirchner, who is on a state visit. The meeting of the two leaders apparently went ahead.

"I have no problem with the palace being flooded," Mr Yudhoyono said. "The most important thing is the people are protected."



Thai court delays \$12b flood management project pending public hearing

Published on
Jun 27, 2013



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File photo of cars are parked on an overfly on a flooded street in Bangkok, Thailand. The capital and its outskirts were affected in 2011 by the worst flooding in half-a century. -- PHOTO: AP

BANGKOK (REUTERS) - A Thai court on Thursday ordered the suspension of planned flood control projects worth around 290 billion baht (S\$12 billion) pending a public hearing, causing delays to a scheme aimed at preventing a repeat of devastating floods in late 2011.

A judge at Central Administrative Court said on Thursday that the projects could "pose a high risk to the environment and to human health" and that the state had a responsibility to listen to public opinion before proceeding, ordering that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) be conducted.

On June 18, the government selected four winners for the water management projects and other infrastructure work that are expected to drive the economy in the next few years.

The Stop Global Warming Association, a group of environmental activists, asked the court to order a delay pending an EIA and a health impact assessment.

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Torrential Rains Paralyze Indonesian Capital



Beawiharta/Reuters

Indonesian workers stood on a fire truck after being evacuated from their offices to higher grounds on Thursday in the business district of Jakarta .

By SARA SCHONHARDT
Published: January 17, 2013

JAKARTA, Indonesia — Torrential rains caused flooding that paralyzed much of the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, on Thursday, resulting in the deaths of at least four people and forcing the evacuations of tens of thousands of others.


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Parts of the capital were under at least six feet of water, and even the presidential palace was not spared as waters rushed into the complex. In the central business district, water levels rose to at least 18 inches. Cars, buses and motorcycles


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Indonesia Flood: Jakarta Placed Under State of Emergency

Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, is paralyzed by massive flooding. Governor Joko Widodo placed the capital under [emergency status](#) until January 27. It is reported that 27 out of 44 subdistricts in Jakarta are flooded. Netizens are using the hashtag [#banjirJKT](#) (Jakarta flood) to share information about the flood situation in various districts.

[@Posma](#) Jokowi-Ahok menghadapi salah tantangan terbesar Jakarta. Ini baru banjir 5 tahunan. Semoga terobosan solusinya berjalan baik #banjirJKT

[@Posma](#) (Mayor) Jokowi-(Deputy Mayor) Ahok are dealing with Jakarta's toughest challenge. This is what we call the five-year flood. Hopefully, the solution will be smooth #banjirJKT

[@cewequat](#) Silakan berpartisipasi di #BerbagiSELIMUT Menolong warga terdekat sekitar & siapa saja yg bisa kita bantu meringankan musibah #BanjirJKT

[@cewequat](#) Do participate in #berbagiselimut (share a blanket). Help your neighbors or anybody. We can help those who suffer in this Jakarta flood.

The local economy was paralyzed after two consecutive days of heavy rains in Jakarta

[Johannes Silentio](#) Hari-hari ini wajah paradoks Jakarta terkuak lebar. Kota metropolis-modern yang berkali-kali salah urus dan bisa lumpuh hanya karena hujan semalaman.

[Johannes Silentio](#) These past days, the paradoxical facade of Jakarta was revealed. A modern metropolis that is mismanaged many times over and can be crippled by overnight rainfall.



Heavy flooding in central Jakarta. Photo from @MustafidzZ



Flooding in central Jakarta. Image from twitter page of @KartuPos

[@BLUTransJakarta](#): Info | 09:16 Mhn maaf saat ini semua koridor stop operasi imbas banjir dan jlr tdk dapat dilalui

[@BLUTransJakarta](#): We apologize to announce that currently all our bus corridors have stopped operating due to flooding and lanes are impassable.

[Jennie S. Bev](#) Many things need to be cancelled today, including business meetings. Floods in Jakarta as high as 3 meters in some areas. Internet connection is also bad. My sympathy to all affected.

[@kalamkata](#) Tol bandara arah tengah kota, jalur kanan terendam setinggi setengah bodi mobil sedan. #BanjirJKT #JKTBanjir

[@kalamkata](#) Inner city highway's right lane is submerged. Half a sedan high.





Jakarta still paralysed by flood



English.news.cn | 2013-01-19 08:36:44 | Editor: Yang Lina



Residents use a makeshift raft to carry vegetable in floodwater in Jakarta, Indonesia, Jan. 18, 2013. Heavy rain that caused flood in almost all Indonesian provinces, mostly the capital city Jakarta, has been disrupting goods and services distribution and will impact inflation in short term. (Xinhua/Agung Kuncahya B.)



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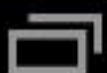


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Jakarta still paralysed by flood



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A man walks on a narrow path in a flooded area in Jakarta, Indonesia, Jan. 18, 2013. Heavy rain that caused flood in almost all Indonesian provinces, mostly the capital city Jakarta, has been disrupting goods and services distribution and will impact inflation in short term. (Xinhua/Agung Kuncahya B.)

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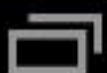


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Jakarta still paralysed by flood



English.news.cn | 2013-01-19 08:36:44 | Editor: Yang Lina



Residents carrying baggages waded through floodwater in Jakarta, Indonesia, Jan. 18, 2013. Heavy rain that caused flood in almost all Indonesian provinces, mostly the capital city Jakarta, has been disrupting goods and services distribution and will impact inflation in short term. (Xinhua/Agung Kuncahya B.)

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Streets are flooded in Jakarta, Indonesia on Thursday, Jan 17, 2013. Seasonal rains triggered massive flooding in Indonesia's capital on Thursday, triggering the evacuation of at least 20,000 and paralyzing much of the city. Floods regularly hit parts of Jakarta in the rainy season, but the inundation following an intense rain storm was especially widespread. -- PHOTO: AP



JAKARTA (AP) - Seasonal rains triggered massive flooding in Indonesia's capital on Thursday, killing at least four people, triggering the evacuation of at least 20,000 and paralysing much of the city.

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People stand on the back of a truck in a flooded street in Jakarta, Indonesia on Thursday, Jan 17, 2013. Floods regularly hit parts of Jakarta in the rainy season, but Thursday's inundation following an intense rain storm appeared especially widespread. -- PHOTO: AP



JAKARTA (AP) - Seasonal rains triggered massive flooding in Indonesia's capital on Thursday, killing at least four people, triggering the evacuation of at least 20,000 and paralysing much of the city.

Floods regularly hit parts of

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Indonesian motorists navigate through a flooded main street in Jakarta on Jan 17, 2013. -- PHOTO: AFP



JAKARTA (AP) - Seasonal rains triggered massive flooding in Indonesia's capital on Thursday, killing at least four people, triggering the evacuation of at least 20,000 and paralysing much of the city.

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A man carries his son across a flooded area at the business district in Jakarta on Jan 17, 2013. Heavy monsoon rains triggered severe flooding in large swathes of the Indonesian capital Jakarta on Thursday, with many government offices and businesses forced to closed because staff could not get to work. -- PHOTO: REUTERS



JAKARTA (AP) - Seasonal rains triggered massive flooding in Indonesia's capital on Thursday, killing at least four people, triggering the evacuation of at least 20,000 and paralysing much of the city.



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Up to 31.2 million of Indonesian people classified as poor

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Headlines | Wed, August 04 2010, 3:00 PM

A- A A+



Poor community: JP/R. Berto Wedhatama

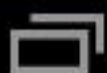
Social Services Minister Salim Segaf Al-Jufri said Wednesday that about 31.2 million or 13.33 percent of Indonesia's total population were classified in the poverty category.

"The number has fallen slightly from 32.5 million people recorded last year," Salim said as quoted by the Antara news agency in Pesawaran regency, Lampung.

He explained that in order to help alleviate poverty, there had been 19 institutions involved here, including the Social Services Ministry.

Low-income families are usually classified into three – those above, on and under the poverty line, he said. "Based on the calculation of

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10 February 2010

Mothering in Jakarta's slums



Getting clean water is the biggest issue for the more than 20 million urban poor crowded into Indonesia's cities.

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Giving birth and raising children is made even more challenging for the mothers worldwide who don't have access to reliable parenting information. Plagued by malnutrition, disease and poor sanitation, Jakarta's slums provide particular challenges to mothers.

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FEATURES

World awakes to new tiger

Michael Sheridan, Jakarta Published: 29 April 2012[Comment \(0\)](#) [Print](#)

Djakarta is booming, but the gap between the rich and poor is vast (Mark Henley)

IN THE gleaming towers around the Jakarta stock exchange, all is air-

conditioned hush, boutiques and coffee shops where young men and women sit tapping at their smartphones

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Homes of Poor People in the capital Jakarta.



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Widening access to water for slum residents in Indonesia

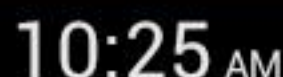
Access to water for poor residents in Jakarta, Indonesia, is limited. Among the challenges they face are the high prices demanded by water service providers, poor water quality, and limited access to water infrastructure. With support from IDRC, the global humanitarian agency [Mercy Corps](#) worked with residents, local government, researchers, NGOs, and the private sector to tackle these challenges.

The results from this IDRC-supported project, [Focus Cities : Economic Incentives for Improving Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Services in Jakarta \(Indonesia\)](#) were published in 2010, in the book *Water Resources and Development in Southeast Asia*.

The relevant chapter, [Participatory Urban Water Supply in Jakarta Slum Area](#), presents a case study on community-based water supply. In the slum of Penjaringan, North Jakarta, researchers tested an alternative method of water supply management by seeking public and private support for community-based ownership, maintenance, and operation of the local water supply. The authors highlight the need to form partnerships between community, government, and private water providers to collectively achieve the water-related development targets for the urban poor.

Watch an [audio slideshow](#) about this [project](#), or find more results listed below.

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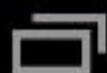


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Agence France-Presse/Getty Images

People earning less than \$4 a day account for about 80% of the population in Indonesia and 60% of household spending. Above, a scene in Jakarta.

This is because consumers still must buy even as the economy is bad, even as middle-class consumers cut back on things like fashion or gadgets. Companies selling necessities like frozen fish have discovered in Indonesia more stability in sales during slowdowns. These products are more affordable to the poor who have limited income.

Choe elaborates on her impressions of Jakarta by noting the rapid development of commercial properties such as malls, condominium towers, offices, hotels and more malls, these grand architectural achievements downtown in contrast to the underdeveloped living spaces (read: slums) and traffic-congested areas in and around the city that make Jakarta undesirable, or difficult to love.

"Usually, I am able to say during my travels that this city is good, or that city is bad," Choe says by instant messenger. "But it's not that easy in Jakarta, because you end up really loving some parts of it, and really hating other parts of it."

Unfortunately, her sentiment is shared by many, including residents of the city. Boasting a population of more than 8 million people, Jakarta sprawls across 661.52 square kilometers with a metropolitan area that qualifies as the sixth largest in the world, according to UNESCO. Not unlike other major cities around the globe, Jakarta is plagued by urbanization issues that mainly revolve around its rising population, inefficient transportation, poor sanitation and abject poverty, to mention a few.

As if the beleaguered city were in need of even more problems, climate changes followed by poor anticipatory actions have brought disastrous results to some areas, including severe flooding and lack of clean water. Add to that pollution and poor waste management.

Even so, few – if any – of these issues appear to have discouraged residents and visitors from living or setting up homes in the city; despite the challenges, Jakarta is still the country's economic, political and cultural center.



(JP/R. Berto Wedhatama)

"Like any other metropolitan city, or if you want to compare it to Mexico City, [Jakarta] has its problems," says Melba Pria, the Mexican ambassador to Indonesia. "Traffic is a common denominator in cities of this particular size, as well as pollution; however, it's not something you can't overcome."

A variety of measures have been taken by city officials to combat the problems, but the slow handling of the problems has invited strong criticism from the media and public watchdogs.

In May, a group of regional representatives stated its objections against "uneven development" in Jakarta's urban and suburban areas, claiming that officials have merely scratched the surface of the city's infrastructure development while completely abandoning pressing issues of Jakarta's sociocultural development, which they described as a neglected "stepchild". They said Jakarta should be equipped with a welfare city design that aims to develop the people as much as the physical urban aspects.



My home...



Jakarta Night View

night view



Slum Home



10:31 AM





INDONESIA'S URBAN STUDIES

FORUM FOR THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ADVANCEMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 2007

Urbanization and Suburbanization in Jakarta



Jakarta is the largest metropolitan in Southeast Asia with tremendous rate of population growth and wide range of urban problems. The overall population of Jakarta increased 100 times in the 20th century, from about 100,000 in 1900 to more than 9 million in 1995. Most of the population was added in the last twenty years of the 20th century (Han and Basuki, 2001). However, the total population of Jakarta has decreased in the last five years of the last decade. It dropped from 9,112,652 in 1995 as recorded by the 1995 National Intercensal Population Survey to 8,389,443 in 2000 according to the 2000 National Population Census.

The decrease of Jakarta's population in 1995-2000 was caused by the suburbanization. The periphery of Jakarta –commonly known as Botadabek- has experienced a drastic increase in population. The population of Botadabek has tripled from 4.4 million in 1980 to 12.6 million in 2000, while Jakarta's population increased by only 30 percent. Some studies (Firman, 1998; Leaf, 1994; Cybriwsky and Ford, 2001) revealed that many moderate and high-income families moved out from the central city to the peripheral areas. They were attracted by high quality amenities provided by suburban enclave housing. In addition, the poor native Jakarta was relocated to the fringe areas because of the expansion of formal sector in the central city.

Total population of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area consisting of Jakarta and the neighboring districts of Bogor, Tangerang, Depok and Bekasi –abbreviated as Botadabek- in 2000 reached more than 21 million. This population consisted of about 80 percent urban population and 20 percent rural population and inhabited an area of approximately 6400 square kilometers. This population was about 10 percent of total population of Indonesia and only about 0.3 percent of total area of Indonesia. McGee (1994) estimated that the total population of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area will reach 40 million by 2020.

The periphery of Jakarta is heavily dependent on the central city. Botadabek is a "bedroom suburb" for the daily commuters of Jakarta. Jakarta is the center of government and corporate offices, commercial, and entertainment enterprises. The economy of Jakarta dominates its peripheral areas. In the daytime, total population in Jakarta nearly doubled its population in the nighttime (Kompas, June 18, 2004). The number of daily movement in Jakarta is estimated at six to seven millions

To understand the urbanization in Jakarta, it is essential to recognize the socio-economic dualism which pervades Indonesian urban society. The manifestations of this dualism are the presence of the modern city and the kampung city in urban areas in Indonesia including Jakarta. The kampung, the word means village in Indonesian, is associated with informality, poverty, and the retention of rural traditions in an urban setting. Firman (2000) argues that the existence of kampung and modern city reflects the spatial segregation and socio-economic disparities.



The growing number of migrants to Jakarta and of poor Jakarta natives has caused the formation of new squatter kampungs in the periphery of Jakarta (Cybriwsky and Ford, 2001). Many constructions in the central city also caused

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This blog is to stimulate discussion on any urban problem in Indonesia. I call for any post and comment to make this blog moving forward and worth reading.

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SELECTED PICTURE OF URBAN PROBLEM IN INDONESIA



Heavy traffic congestion in Bandung, West Java Province

ABOUT ME



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Associate Professor and Coordinator of Urban Studies and Planning Program at

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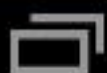
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Urbanization and Suburbanization in Jakarta



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The periphery of Jakarta is heavily dependent on the central city. Botadebek is a “bedroom



The growing number of migrants to Jakarta and of poor Jakarta natives has caused the formation of new squatter kampungs in the periphery of Jakarta (Cybriwsky and Ford, 2001). Many constructions in the central city also caused some residents of kampung evicted and relocated to the periphery. The periphery also attracted the migrants because of the improved infrastructure and facilities in Jakarta's peripheral areas (Goldblum and Wong, 2000).

Since 1950 Jakarta has attracted people from all parts of Java and other Indonesian islands. The flood of migrants came to Jakarta for economic reasons as Jakarta offered hopes of jobs. The census 1961 showed that only 51% of the city's populations were actually born in Jakarta (Cybriwsky and Ford, 2001). Several times the Jakarta officials tried to control the migration by declaring the city to be a closed city where new migrants were not allowed. However, these attempts were useless since the large number of migrants ignored the laws.

Leaf (1994) identified rapid growth of suburban enclave housing in Jakarta during early 1990s. The residential enclave for narrowly targeted moderate and high-income families characterized the Jakarta's suburban (Firman, 1998; Leaf, 1994). Located on the periphery of the city, these settlements were built in automobile-accessed and various high-quality amenities such as modern golf courses. High-income families in the central city also moved to the periphery in search of better living quality (Goldblum and Wong, 2000). The high cost of the house and the need for automobile ownership restricted entry low-income families into the suburban housing market. One in five families in Jakarta's suburban owned an automobile (Leaf, 1994).

Leaf (1994) argued that the suburbanization in Jakarta was direct outcome of at least two policies: the subsidized housing finance program and municipal permit system for land development. These policies have most benefited some developers that strongly linked with the New Order regime. Half of the land development permits were given to 16 out of 183 development firms (Leaf, 1994).

In addition to residential zones, the periphery of Jakarta is also specialized zones of commercial and industrial enterprises. There areas are complements the other districts of the city: the central business districts on Thamrin-Sudirman corridor, the government offices around Medan Merdeka, international seaport of Tanjung Priok, and the growing network of freeways. Initiated by a collaborative project of Bumi Serpong Damai in the early 1980s, the periphery of Jakarta was also location of several new towns. The first new town of Bumi Serpong Damai was planned for an eventual population of 600,000 in a total area of 6,000 hectares. This project was developed by several private developers and lead by the largest private developers –the Ciputra Group. Other new towns in the periphery of Jakarta include Bukit Jonggol Asri, Pembangunan Jaya, Lippo City, Cikarang Baru, Tigaraksa, Kota Legenda, Kota Cileungsi, Royal Sentul, Bintaro Jaya, Lido Lakes Resort, Gading Serpong, Modernland, Kot Citra Raya, Alam Sutera dan Kedaton

Will Jakarta and its extended areas be able to accomodate urbanization and suburbanization? Will Jakarta sustain its growth? I doubt it. As I mentioned in earlier post, the recent floods is strong evidence to reduce urbanization in Jakarta. The flood is only one of other many evidences including traffic congestion and urban poverty. The on-going urbanization and suburbanization in Jakarta will create more problems not only for Jakarta but also for Indonesia.

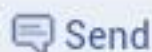


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POSTED BY DEDEN RUKMANA AT 10:11 AM

2 COMMENTS:



Deden Rukmana said...

The Jakarta skyline picture was taken from a link that is no longer available at www.usc.edu.

MARCH 1, 2009 AT 9:03 PM

tbelfield said...

Hi Deden,



10:34 AM



Welfare, security issues dominate Jakartan voters: Survey

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Jakarta | Sun, April 22 2012, 8:38 PM

A-

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Poor community: (JP/R. Berto Wedhatama)

Poverty and crime are the top two issues that Jakartans say the city administration needs to overcome within a year, a survey has revealed.

"The feeling of being prosperous and secure is steadily decreasing [among Jakartans]," Dirga

Ardiansa, a researcher at the University of Indonesia's Center for Political Studies, said on Sunday as quoted by *kompas.com*.

"That's why these issues have become priorities that need immediate attention. They have to be dealt with within a year," he said in a press conference.

According to the survey, which was conducted between April 12-17, 62 percent of 742 respondents agreed.

At least three-fourths of around 7 million eligible voters are expected to use their voting right in the July 11 gubernatorial elections.

Just as important, according to respondents, are the three main problems facing the city: traffic congestion, flooding and environmental issues, Dirga said.

However, respondents were more flexible, allowing Jakarta to overcome the three problems over two years, he said.

[BACK TO TOP](#)



Asia's rapid growth fuelling inequality, the ADB warns

11 April 2012 Last updated at 03:07

Asia's rapid economic growth may undermine stability because the gap between the rich and poor is widening, the Asia Development Bank has warned.

Releasing its annual report, the bank said a key inequality measure increased to an average reading of 38 in Asia.

And while that is less than the average found in Latin America and Africa, Asia's figure is climbing as it declines in the other regions.

China, India and Indonesia have seen significant growth in inequality.

Not just bread

Speaking to the BBC, the Asia Development Bank's (ADB) chief economist Changyong Rhee explained that Asia may be seeing a long-term shift in the way the gap between rich and poor has been managed.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Asia was better at ensuring that growth did not marginalise large chunks of the region's population and was actually reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.

However, over the past decade the sudden explosion of growth and rapid enrichment of many people has seen the rich-poor divide grow. The ADB estimates that currently in most Asian countries the wealthiest 5% of the population now account for 20% of total expenditure.

At the same time, for hundreds of millions of people access to education, healthcare and housing has become more difficult and expensive.

The ADB's Mr Rhee said policy makers would have to become more responsive to the growing divide, not least because people are now more aware of being left

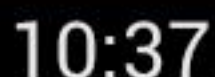


Asia is home to some of the biggest slums and poorest regions in the world



People are asking for more. Not only are they asking for bread, but they are asking for a more even distribution of bread

Changyong Rhee, Asia Development Bank



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ces ▶



Jakarta centre, Java, Indonesia

[Indonesia Pictures](#) | [Indonesia Travel Guide](#) | [Indonesia Map](#)

And finally a look at the Indonesia capital city of Jakarta where



10:38 AM



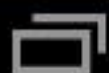


...the streets hum with modern transport systems and are...

Photo by Hullie



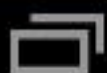
...auto-cooled during the monsoon season.





Some Indonesians live in waterside townhouses...

Photo by J. McIntosh





Jakarta ...



...toys, clothes and pets,...

Photo by J. McIntosh

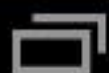
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Examining Democracy In Southeast Asia

by Michael Sullivan

October 27, 2008 6:00 AM

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The slums of Petamburan, a subdistrict of Jakarta, Indonesia.

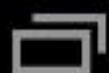
Michael Sullivan/NPR

[Slums of Jakarta](#)

The slums of Petamburan, a subdistrict of Jakarta, Indonesia.

Michael Sullivan/NPR

Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim majority country, and it has become Southeast Asia's most vibrant and healthy democracy. That might sound incredible to those who remember Indonesia as a police state run by the dictator Suharto. And despite problems such as terrorist bombings and the tsunami four years ago, Indonesia is clearly at the head of the democratic class.



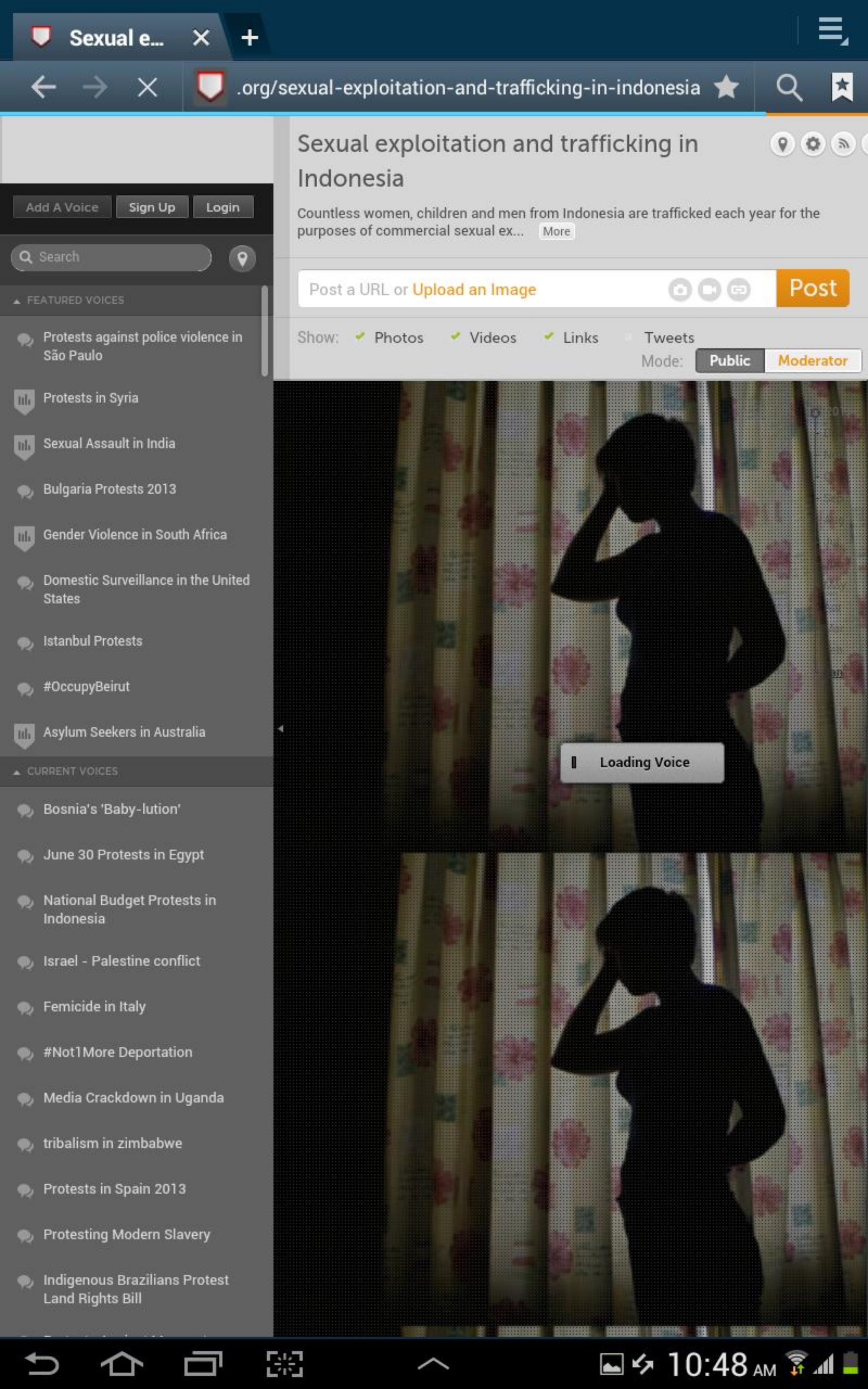
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A child swims in the polluted waters in Cilincing, one of the poorest communities of Jakarta in Indonesia which has very poor access to clean drinking water





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Indonesia

The Situation

Indonesia is a major source country, and to a much lesser extent a destination country for women, children, and men who are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.

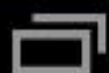
Source

The number of Indonesians seeking work abroad remains very high, with an estimated 6.5 million to 9 million Indonesian migrant workers worldwide. Many of these workers voluntarily migrate but are later coerced into abusive conditions.¹

The International Organization of Migration (IOM) and a leading Indonesian anti-trafficking NGO estimates that 43 to 50 percent – or some 3 to 4.5 million – of Indonesia's expatriate workforce are victims of conditions indicative of trafficking. Each of Indonesia's 33 provinces is a source (and destination) of trafficking, with the most significant source areas being Java, West Kalimantan, Lampung, North Sumatra, and South Sumatra. The majority of Indonesian migrant workers face conditions of forced labor and debt bondage in more developed Asian countries and the Middle East – particularly Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Kuwait, Syria, and Iraq.²

Indonesian women are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation. It is estimated that between 69 to 75 percent of all overseas Indonesian workers are female, the vast majority working as domestic workers.³ The number of Indonesian women who reported being subjected to rape while working as domestic workers in 2010 appears to be on the rise. Based on a 2010 survey, a respected Indonesian NGO noted that during the year 471 Indonesian migrants returned from the Middle East pregnant as the result of rape, and an additional 161 returned with children who had been born in the Middle East.⁴

Labor recruiters, often known as PJTKIs, operating both legally and illegally in Indonesia, are a main conduit through which male and female laborers seek employment opportunities abroad. Some PJTKIs operate similar to trafficking rings and impose high recruitment fees, which make migrants vulnerable to debt bondage. This is particularly pronounced among sex trafficking victims. There are reports that these recruitment





Destination

More than 25 sex trafficking victims from Uzbekistan were identified in 2010, and there were reports of victims from China, Thailand, other Central Asian countries, and Eastern Europe exploited in Indonesia.⁶

Internal Trafficking

Internal trafficking from rural to urban remains a problem in Indonesia, with women and girls exploited in domestic servitude, commercial sexual exploitation, and in forced labor in rural agriculture, mining, and fishing.⁷

It is estimated that there are 3.2 million children between the ages of 10 – 17 years old in Indonesia engaged in employment with some involved in the worst forms of child labor.⁸ Some traffickers continue to forge partnerships with school officials to recruit young men and women in vocational programs for forced labor on fishing boats through fraudulent "internship" opportunities.⁹

International sex tourism and child sex tourism remains an issue, especially on the islands of Batam and Karimun and in major urban centers and tourist destinations across the country, including Bali and Riau Island.¹⁰ According to the Director General for the Development of Tourist Destinations, an estimated 40,000 to 70,000 Indonesian children have been exploited in prostitution within the country.¹¹

Causes

There are many causes of human trafficking in Indonesia, including poverty, lack of employment opportunities, unequal gender roles, and community and family pressures to employ children.¹² A cultural acceptance of a young marrying age for girls often leads to false marriages or failed marriages; following which, the girls are sometimes forced into prostitution.¹³

Children are particularly vulnerable due to the fact that a quarter of junior secondary school age students do not attend school.¹⁴ Though the law provides for free education, in practice most schools are not free of charge, and poverty places education out of reach for many children.¹⁵ Furthermore, 60 percent of children under 5 years old do not have official birth certificates, putting them at risk of trafficking.¹⁶

The Indonesian Government

The Indonesian Government was placed in Tier 2 in the **2011 U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report** for not fully complying with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but making significant efforts to do so.

During 2010, the government undertook efforts to improve coordination and reporting of its anti-trafficking efforts. However, the government did not enact necessary migrant worker legislation or apply sufficient criminal sanctions to labor recruiters who subject





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During 2010, the government undertook efforts to improve coordination and reporting of its anti-trafficking efforts. However, the government did not enact necessary migrant worker legislation or apply sufficient criminal sanctions to labor recruiters who subject Indonesian migrants to labor trafficking. Moreover, the government did not demonstrate vigorous efforts to investigate, prosecute, and criminally punish law enforcement officials complicit in human trafficking, and this remains a severe impediment to the government's and NGOs' anti-trafficking efforts.¹⁷

Indonesia passed a comprehensive anti-trafficking bill in April 2007 that criminalizes debt bondage, labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, and transnational and internal trafficking. Penalties range from three to 15 years of imprisonment. In March 2011, Indonesia's parliament passed a new immigration law that provides punishments of up to two years' imprisonment for officials found guilty of aiding and abetting human trafficking or people smuggling. The new law also links human trafficking and people smuggling, allowing traffickers to be prosecuted for the crime of smuggling.¹⁸

Prosecution

During 2010, Indonesian law enforcement investigated and arrested 106 persons, prosecuted 112 suspects and convicted 25 offenders under the 2007 anti-trafficking law. These figures are down from 2009 numbers (138 prosecutions and 84 convictions), but this is in part due to a new and improved data reporting format.¹⁹

Corruption remains endemic in Indonesia, and members of the security forces, immigration officials and government employees continue to be involved both directly and indirectly in trafficking. Criticisms and complaints include police association with brothels, mainly through the collection of protection money; passive investigations into trafficking; falsification of labor brokers' licenses; and failure to properly screen passports and the acceptance of bribes at immigration control. Despite these reports, the government did not report any investigations, prosecutions, convictions, or sentences of officials for such trafficking-related offenses in 2010.²⁰

The Child Protection Act addresses economic and sexual exploitation of children as well as adoption, guardianship, and other issues; however, government efforts to combat child abuse generally continue to be slow and ineffective. NGOs report excessively long waits to bring a child rape case to court and unclear mechanisms for reporting and dealing with child abuse.²¹

Protection

The Indonesian government continued modest but uneven efforts to protect victims of





Protection

The Indonesian government continued modest but uneven efforts to protect victims of trafficking during 2010. The Ministry of Social Welfare continues to operate 22 shelters and trauma clinics for victims of sex and labor trafficking and the National Police operate several "integrated service centers," which provide medical services to victims of violence and trafficking. However, the government relies significantly on international organizations and NGOs for the provision of services to victims and only provides limited funding to domestic NGOs and civil society groups that support such services.²²

Most security personnel do not employ formal procedures for the identification and referral of victims among vulnerable groups, such as females in prostitution, children migrating within the country, and workers returning from abroad. Due in part to this, and to a lack of funding, victims are often returned to their homes without the provision of shelter or assistance, making them vulnerable to re-trafficking. In some cases trafficking victims are detained and arrested by police, including through raids on prostitution establishments which are often carried out in order to extract bribes from managers and owners.²³

Screening of migrants for evidence of trafficking at Jakarta International Airport's Terminal Four, through which nearly 40 percent of legal migrants pass, remains inadequate. In some cases, officials charge returnees excessive fees.²⁴

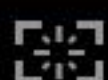
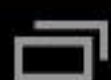
Prevention

The Indonesian Government is making efforts to coordinate all of its local anti-trafficking task forces and government agencies, under a single national anti-trafficking task force, on policy and implementation of its national action plan. The government, often in collaboration with NGOs and international organizations, runs public awareness campaigns and service announcements to alert vulnerable populations to the dangers of trafficking and to provide assistance information to victims.²⁵

In April 2011, the government established the National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children at the University of Indonesia to address the problem of child trafficking. Additionally, the Ministry of Manpower reportedly listed approximately 100 labor recruiting companies (PJTKIs) suspected of malpractice and abuses that potentially contribute to labor trafficking; to date, however, the government has not penalized any of these PJTKIs. The government has not reported efforts to reduce the demand for forced labor or for commercial sex acts.²⁶

International Cooperation

Police liaison officers are posted to Indonesian embassies in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand to support law enforcement cooperation with host governments, including trafficking investigations. During 2010, the government expanded its collaboration with foreign partners and NGOs in the training of law enforcement officials on trafficking.²⁷





International Cooperation

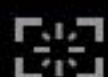
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A 2006 MOU between Indonesia and Malaysia allows for Malaysian employers to confiscate passports from migrant workers, which has been recognized as contributing to workers' involuntary servitude. The Indonesian Government has been negotiating with the Malaysian Government to amend this MOU but talks were stalled in 2010 reportedly due to an impasse on the issue of a minimum wage and a weekly day off, which the government of Indonesia is demanding for domestic workers. As a result, an Indonesian Government ban on approving the emigration of domestic workers to Malaysia remains in effect.²⁸

Recommendations

The U.S. Department of State recommends that the Indonesian government enact the following measures in its 2011 TIP Report:

- Enact draft legislation to provide effective protections to Indonesian migrants recruited for work abroad, particularly female domestic workers;
- Undertake greater efforts to criminally prosecute and punish labor recruitment agencies involved in trafficking and the illicit recruitment practices that facilitate trafficking, including the charging of recruitment fees that are grossly disproportionate to the services that recruiters provide;
- Increase efforts to prosecute and convict public officials – particularly law enforcement and Ministry of Manpower officials who are involved in trafficking;
- Augment efforts to protect domestic workers within Indonesia, particularly children, through law enforcement, public awareness and assistance to families;
- Improve the collection, analysis, and public reporting of comprehensive data on law enforcement actions taken under the 2007 law;
- Prosecute and punish those who obtain commercial sexual services from children;
- Increase government funding for the rescue, recovery, and reintegration of trafficking victims;
- Improve coordination with other labor sending governments, with the goal of creating a regional migration framework that protects workers from human trafficking and exploitation; and
- Increase efforts to combat trafficking through awareness campaigns targeted at the public and law enforcement personnel in source regions.²⁹





Human Trafficking & Modern-day Slavery

In the early years of the 21st Century

gvnet.com/humantrafficking/Indonesia.htm

Republic of Indonesia

Indonesia, a vast polyglot nation, has made significant economic advances under the administration of President YUDHOYONO, but faces challenges stemming from the global financial crisis and world economic downturn.

Indonesia still struggles with poverty and unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, a complex regulatory environment, and unequal resource distribution among regions.

Economic difficulties in early 2008 centered on high global food and oil prices and their impact on Indonesia's poor and on the budget. [The World Factbook, U.S.C.I.A. 2009]



Indonesia is a major source of women, children, and men trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. To a far lesser extent, it is a destination and transit country for foreign trafficking victims. The greatest threat of trafficking facing Indonesian men and women is that posed by conditions of forced labor and debt bondage in more developed Asian countries – particularly Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan -- and the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia, according to IOM data. Indonesia women and girls are also trafficked to Malaysia and Singapore for forced prostitution and throughout Indonesia for both forced prostitution and forced labor. - U.S. State Dept Trafficking in Persons Report, June, 2009 [full country report]

CAUTION: The following links have been culled from the web to illuminate the situation in Indonesia. Some of these links may lead to websites that present allegations that are unsubstantiated or even false. No attempt has been made to validate their authenticity or to verify their content.

*** FEATURED ARTICLES ***

Human Trafficking, Migrant Labor Often Linked in Indonesia

News Blaze, June 11, 2007 -- Source: U.S. Department of State
newsblaze.com/story/20070611155549tsop.nb/topstory.html
[accessed 13 February 2011]

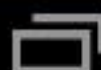
More than 2.5 million Indonesians from poorer regions support their families every year by traveling overseas seeking work as domestic servants and laborers. Most work in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, but hundreds of thousands of others also can be found in Singapore, Japan, Syria, Kuwait, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Some of these individuals find work through officially sanctioned recruiting agencies. But Susilo estimates that more than half of would-be migrant workers bypass these programs for the deceptive ease of working through less reputable recruiters who, like traffickers the world over, confiscate passports, trap would-be workers with exorbitant loans to travel abroad and force them into laboring in dangerous and abusive work environments in a futile effort to repay their unmanageable debts before sending money home to their families.

Indonesia's Footwear Workers Too Thin For Aerobics

Charles Wallace, Los Angeles Times, Tangerang, 17 October 1992
At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)
[accessed 6 September 2011]

Suyatmi, a shy 20-year old factory worker, is too poor to know much about sneakers. She's never





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Suyatmi, a shy, 20-year old factory worker, is too poor to know much about sneakers. She's never heard of Bo Jackson and is too skinny to care about aerobics. Her world consists of a rented, 5-foot square room in a shantytown where she sits on the concrete floor with three other young women. Every day at 7 a.m., Suyatmi begins work at P.T. Hardaya Aneka Shoes Industry, one of six companies in Indonesia making shoes for Nike Inc., the spectacularly successful U.S. sporting goods company. Her production "line" of 30 workers produces 350 pairs of Nike's glitzy footwear a day. Suyatmi and her co-workers earn a base salary of 1,900 Indonesian rupiahs a day, the equivalent of \$1.15. Working a six-day week, with a least two hours of overtime each day, she takes home about \$17 per week. The company also gives her lunch and a bus ride to work. "Some days it's hard," she said. "But I'm just happy to have a job."

*** ARCHIVES ***

The Department of Labor's 2004 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

U.S. Dept of Labor Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2005
www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/tda2004/indonesia.htm
 [accessed 13 February 2011]

INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF CHILD LABOR - Indonesia is a source, transit and destination country for a significant number of international and internal trafficking victims, including children. Children are also engaged in the production, trafficking, and/or sale of drugs. In addition, paramilitary groups and civilian militias, such as The Free Aceh Movement, have recruited children to serve as child soldiers.

The December 26 tsunami left thousands of children in Indonesia orphaned or separated from their families and without access to schooling, increasing their vulnerability to trafficking and other forms of labor exploitation. However, the impact of the disaster on children's involvement in exploitive child labor has yet to be determined.

Human Rights Reports » 2005 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices

U.S. Dept of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, March 8, 2006
www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61609.htm
 [accessed 13 February 2011]

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS – The Singkawang District of West Kalimantan remained well known as an area from which poor, ethnic Chinese women and teenage girls between the ages of 14 and 20 were recruited as "mail order" brides for men, primarily in Taiwan but also in Hong Kong and Singapore. In some cases the women were trafficked for sex work and slave-like servitude.

In many cases traffickers recruited girls and women under false pretenses. One tactic was to offer



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In many cases traffickers recruited girls and women under false pretenses. One tactic was to offer young women in rural areas jobs as waitresses or hotel employees in distant regions, including island resorts. After the new recruits arrived and incurred debts to their recruiters, they learned that they had been hired as prostitutes. In October Jakarta police arrested 2 persons for duping at least 51 women with offers to work in Japan as "cultural performers." Once in Japan, the women were exploited as prostitutes. At year's end the two suspects remained in custody awaiting trial.

Many victims became vulnerable to trafficking during the process of becoming migrant workers. Many unauthorized recruiting agents operated throughout the country and were involved in trafficking to various degrees, and some government-licensed recruiting agents also were implicated in trafficking. Recruiting agents often charged exorbitant fees leading to debt bondage and recruited persons to work illegally overseas, which increased the workers' vulnerability to trafficking and other abuses

Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 30 January 2004

www1.umn.edu/humanrts/crc/indonesia2004.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

[51] The Committee is concerned that the current adoption legislation discriminates between groups of different ethnic origins, does not provide sufficient safeguards against abusive practices, including trafficking of children, and does not take sufficiently into account the principle of the best interest of the child.

[87] The Committee welcomes the endorsement by the State party of relevant international and regional agreements such as the Regional Commitment and Action Plan of the East Asia and Pacific Region against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children of 2001 and the Yokohama Global Commitment of 2001. The Committee further welcomes the launching of the National Plans of Action for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and on the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children in 2002.

[88] The Committee is nonetheless concerned at the lack of awareness in the State party on this phenomenon, at the insufficient legal protection for victims of trafficking, and that few measures have been taken to prevent and protect children from sale, trafficking and abduction.

Human Trafficking Escalates as World Economy Plunges

Judy Lin for UCLA Today, 6/5/2009

www.international.ucla.edu/article.asp?parentid=109082

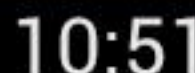
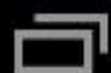
[accessed 13 February 2011]

A native of a tiny Indonesian agricultural village, Ima and her family were among that country's estimated 116 million citizens who subsist on less than \$2 a day. As a teen, she regularly traveled two hours to the city of Surabaya to bring in a little money cleaning houses. During one such trip, she got an offer she couldn't refuse. "A woman came to me and said she had a cousin in L.A. who needed a nanny," Ima recalled. "Would I go to the U.S. and work for her for \$150 a month? 'Yes!' I told her. 'Of course!'"

It was 1997, and she was 17 when she excitedly arrived in L.A., only to have her "employer" – an affluent Indonesian woman – confiscate Ima's passport, tell her that she would receive her salary in a lump sum after two years; work her 10-to-18 hours a day, seven days a week, as nanny and housekeeper; and beat her – hitting her in the face and slamming her into walls. Yet Ima was one of the lucky ones. She wasn't raped, fed a meal of rice once a day or made to sleep in the doghouse – as other victims have recounted.

Human trafficking victims suffer from mental distress

Panca Nugraha, The Jakarta Post, Mataram, 02/04/2009

www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/02/04/human-trafficking-victims-suffer-mental-distress.html

**Human Trafficking Escalates as World Economy Plunges**

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www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/02/04/human-trafficking-victims-suffer-mental-distress.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

As many as 57 human trafficking victims in West Nusa Tenggara have suffered from mental distress and at one point were treated at Selagalas Mental Hospital in Mataram, said the head of a group concerned with the issue. "Some of them are still being treated and the condition of the others is improving, but they are still receiving outpatient treatment," Endang Susilowati, director of the Mataram Panca Karsa Foundation (PPK Mataram), told The Jakarta Post on Tuesday. Endang said the 57 victims were among the 317 human trafficking victims under the care of PPK Mataram during 2008, 80 percent of whom are women and 40 percent of them children under the age of 18. Endang said the victims were believed to have suffered severe trauma after being cheated, exploited and abused during their ordeal, as well as being ashamed to return to their home villages.

Police discover new mode of human trafficking

ANTARA News, Jakarta, January 24, 2009

www.indonesia.ro/crnews_jan09/dv01_012409.html

[accessed 23 April 2012]

Police have discovered a new mode of human trafficking, eration by kidnapping and drugging, National Police spokesman Insp Gen Abubakar Nataprawira said here on Friday. "In the past, human trafficking was carried out by flattery and offering the victims a job, but now the perpetrators get their victims by kidnapping and drugging," Abubakar Nataprawira said. He made the statement commenting on human trafficking from Indonesia to Malaysia through border crossing point of Entikong, West Kalimantan.

Church slams daily human trafficking and authorities' complicity

Mathias Hariyadi, AsiaNews, 09/19/2007

www.asianews.it/index.php?l=en&art=10342&size=A

[accessed 13 February 2011]

Migrant women abducted by criminal gangs, drugged and then put to work in prostitution rings under false identities, often with complicity of corrupt local officials and police officers is but one typical aspect of human trafficking in Indonesia.

Human Trafficking, Migrant Labor Often Linked in Indonesia

News Blaze, June 11, 2007 -- Source: U.S. Department of State

newsblaze.com/story/20070611155549tsop.nb/topstory.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

More than 2.5 million Indonesians from poorer regions support their families every year by traveling overseas seeking work as domestic servants and laborers. Most work in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, but hundreds of thousands of others also can be found in Singapore, Japan, Syria, Kuwait, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Some of these individuals find work through officially sanctioned recruiting agencies. But Susilo estimates that more than half of would-be migrant workers bypass these programs for the



10:51 AM





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Some of these individuals find work through officially sanctioned recruiting agencies. But Susilo estimates that more than half of would-be migrant workers bypass these programs for the deceptive ease of working through less reputable recruiters who, like traffickers the world over, confiscate passports, trap would-be workers with exorbitant loans to travel abroad and force them into laboring in dangerous and abusive work environments in a futile effort to repay their unmanageable debts before sending money home to their families.

Indonesian Police Arrest 15 For Alleged Human Trafficking

Malaysian National News Agency, May 30, 2007

[findarticles.com/p/news-articles/bernama-malaysian-national-news-](http://findarticles.com/p/news-articles/bernama-malaysian-national-news-agency/mi_8082/is_20070530/indonesian-police-arrest-15-alleged/ai_n51556237/)

[agency/mi_8082/is_20070530/indonesian-police-arrest-15-alleged/ai_n51556237/](http://findarticles.com/p/news-articles/bernama-malaysian-national-news-agency/mi_8082/is_20070530/indonesian-police-arrest-15-alleged/ai_n51556237/)

[accessed 21 November 2010]

Indonesian police have arrested 15 people for alleged trafficking of women and girls to Malaysia who eventually ended up in the flesh trade and at nightspots. Its security and transnational crime vice-director, Bachtiar Hasanudin Tambunan, said the victims, mostly from West Java, were promised restaurant jobs with large salaries before finding themselves working in cafes, discotheques and brothels.

Human Trafficking Rate in Indonesia Still High

Ninin Damayanti, Tempo Interactive, Jakarta, 15 January, 2007

www.tempointeractive.com/hg/nasional/2007/01/15/brk,20070115-91270.uk.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

The commitment of the Indonesian government in handling human trafficking is still considered to be low. This can be seen from the amount of human trafficking victims that keep increasing every year.

Child trafficking on rise in Indonesia

Australian Associated Press AAP, Dec 4 2006

news.ninemsn.com.au/article.aspx?id=168485

[accessed 13 February 2011]

Indonesian authorities are battling a growing trade in child trafficking, including a recent case where hundreds of babies were sold overseas, a report says. The report, by the Indonesian Ministry of Women Empowerment, found that efforts to retrieve the children in baby trafficking cases were flawed.

The report said one woman was caught in South Jakarta last year after having sold 880 babies abroad. A further 25 babies were saved.

Disasters Increase Risk of Human Trafficking

Rofiqi Hasan, TEMPO Interactive, Denpasar, 08 November, 2006 | 18:10 WIB

www.tempointeractive.com/hg/nasional/2006/11/08/brk,20061108-87306.uk.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

The crimes are many forms: distribution of 880 babies from North Sumatra to Singapore by a foundation, for instance. The babies, she explained, were re-sold when they arrived in Singapore. If they were caught in action at sea, the babies were often thrown out of board so as to wipe the evidence.

US Official Urges Indonesia to Crack Down on Human Trafficking

Voice of America VOA News, November 4, 2006

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

On Saturday, at a crisis center in Jakarta run by the International Organization for Migration, Miller met with dozens of Indonesians who were forced to work in neighboring Malaysia. He also spoke



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On Saturday, at a crisis center in Jakarta run by the International Organization for Migration, Miller met with dozens of Indonesians who were forced to work in neighboring Malaysia. He also spoke to reporters. "They tell of agents here deceiving them, of employers over there working them 15, 18 hours a day, of being beaten, of having their stomachs stomped on. This is something we must all work together to stop," he said.

Miller says Indonesians are particularly vulnerable to human traffickers because of the country's poverty, widespread slavery rings, and lack of law enforcement due to corruption.

Bangka Belitung fertile ground for human trafficking

Antara News, Pangkalpinang, September 18, 2006
www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2744&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE_DOC=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes
 [accessed 13 February 2011]

Bangka Belitung province is a fertile ground for the operations of human trafficking syndicates as the world's biggest tin producing region is also full of economic activities facilitating their illegal practices, a local women rights protection activist said. "People from different areas in Indonesia who fell victims of human trafficking were initially offered good jobs with good salaries but in the end they were forced into prostitution in pubs or red-light districts," woman rights' protection activist Radmidha Dawam said here Monday.

Govt still weak in protecting women from human trafficking

Antara News, 09/13/06
 At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)
 [accessed 6 September 2011]

The Indonesian government is still weak in preparing and implementing laws against human trafficking which has been harming women, Executive Director of the Centre for Development of Female Resources (PPSW) Endang Sulfiana, said here Wednesday.

Human trafficking ring busted

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (German Press Agency) DPA, Jakarta, 17 August, 2006 -- DPA
www.gulf-times.com/site/topics/article.asp?cu_no=2&item_no=102933&version=1&template_id=45&parent_id=25
 [accessed 13 February 2011]

The victims, aged 14 to 17, were promised jobs in Jakarta as domestic workers, but were then flown to West Kalimantan province on the Indonesian side of Borneo and taken across the border into Malaysia, sometimes using false travel documents.

Microsoft Partners with Asian NGOs to Help in Fight Against Human Trafficking

Xinhua News Agency-PRNewswire, Singapore, June 16, 2006 – Source: Microsoft Corporation
www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/microsoft-partners-with-asian-ngos-to-help-in-fight-against-human-trafficking-70735537.html
 [accessed 13 February 2011]

Microsoft Corp. has awarded over \$US 1 million through its Unlimited Potential grants to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) across six Asian countries. The latest round of grants will deliver IT training courses specifically for people in human-trafficking hot spots across the region - often women and children. Human trafficking has been described as "the emerging human rights issue of the 21st century" by the US State Department.

The Unlimited Potential grants to help combat human trafficking were distributed in Cambodia



**Microsoft Partners with Asian NGOs to Help in Fight Against Human Trafficking**

Xinhua News Agency-PRNewswire, Singapore, June 16, 2006 – Source: Microsoft Corporation

www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/microsoft-partners-with-asian-ngos-to-help-in-fight-against-human-trafficking-70735537.html

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The Unlimited Potential grants to help combat human trafficking were distributed in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and will deliver IT skills through training that enhance the employment prospects and economic conditions of people most vulnerable to, or already victimised by, human traffickers.

Guest Worker May Lose Digits, Toes After Being Tied Up in Bathroom for a Month

Hassan Adawi, Arab News, Jeddah, 23 March 2005

archive.arabnews.com/?page=1§ion=0&article=60876&d=23&m=3&y=2005&pix=kingdom.jpg&category=Kingdom

[accessed 13 February 2011]

A 25 year-old Indonesian guest worker will have several of her fingers, toes and part of her right foot amputated because of gangrene after being tied up for a month in a bathroom by her Saudi sponsor. The Indonesian Embassy noted that 2,000 housemaids have been repatriated to Indonesia so far this year, with many alleging maltreatment, nonpayment of wages or physical abuse.

Sex Trafficking Growing in S.E. Asia

Fayen Wong, Reuters, Singapore, April 26, 2005

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

Girls from the villages of Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines are lured into cities or neighboring countries with promises of lucrative jobs as waitresses and domestic helpers, only to end up in massage parlors and karaoke bars. Others are flown as far as Australia, Japan, South Africa and the United States to be kept as slaves in brothels -- beaten, drugged, starved or raped in the first days of their reclusion to intimidate and prepare them for clients, the experts say.

Freedom House Country Report - Political Rights: 2 Civil Liberties: 3 Status: Free

2009 Edition

www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2009/indonesia

[accessed 26 June 2012]

Human Rights Overview

Human Rights Watch

www.hrw.org/asia/indonesia

[accessed 13 February 2011]

U.S. Library of Congress - Country Study

Library of Congress Call Number DS615 .I518 1993

lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/idxtoc.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

Indonesia moves to preempt child trafficking after tsunami as UNICEF issues exploitation warning

Bernard Hibbitts, Jurist Legal News and Research Services, January 04, 2005

jurist.law.pitt.edu/paperchase/2005/01/indonesia-moves-to-preempt-child.php

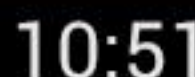
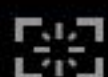
[accessed 13 February 2011]

The government of Indonesia, concerned over reports of human trafficking in children in the wake of last week's tsunami disaster off the west coast of the country that killed over 100,000 and left other hundreds of thousands homeless, has now placed restrictions on the transport of youngsters out of the country and has brought special guards into refugee camps, directing local police commanders to be on watch against abduction or other exploitation of children.

Tsunami orphans available for the right price

Mathias Hariyadi, AsiaNews.it, 01/02/2005

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)



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Mathias Hariyadi, AsiaNews.it, 01/02/2005

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[accessed 6 September 2011]

Volunteers from the Muslim-based Justice and Prosperity Party (PKS) claim that "human lives" are being bought and sold in some of the refugee camps in North Sumatra's provincial capital of Medan. Unidentified individuals have seemingly tried to buy tsunami-orphaned children or children whose parents are missing in order to resell them.

Confirmed Child Trafficking in Indonesia

George Nishiyama, Reuters, Jakarta, January 07, 2005

progressivetsunamihelp.blogspot.com/2005/01/confirmed-child-trafficking-in.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

"An NGO has reported seven trafficking cases in Indonesia," Richard Danziger, head of IOM's counter-trafficking unit, told Reuters. He declined to name the agency.

US issues guidelines to prevent human trafficking in tsunami-hit Asia

Agence France-Presse AFP, Washington DC, Jan 5, 2005

www.terraily.com/2005/050105220937.7m5e36g6.html

[accessed 23 April 2012]

The US State Department said Wednesday it was issuing guidelines to officials and volunteers in tsunami-hit Asia to prevent human trafficking which has become a serious problem. The move came amid reports that thousands of vulnerable children orphaned by the disaster face the risk of being picked up by gangs of unscrupulous human traffickers. "I think that there are sufficient, credible reports for us to conclude that this is a real danger and that decisive action must be taken now to prevent abuse," State Department spokesman Adam Ereli told reporters.

Call for legal reforms to protect children in Indonesia

Indonesia report, ECPAT International

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

The report highlights concerns about inconsistencies and gaps in the law, especially with regard to the treatment and protection of children. For example, prostitution is one of the main forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Indonesia. But the law does not provide for children who are sexually exploited in the streets and brothels to be treated as victims of a crime. Instead, they are more likely to be treated as criminals. This is because the Criminal Code contains no provisions relating to commercial sexual transactions with a child even as it allows for punishment of children forced into street prostitution, either for offences against public order or as vagrants. Meanwhile, people who pay for sex with a child and those who facilitate this action commonly escape punishment due to the lack of explicit laws targeting people who buy sex with children and weak enforcement of existing laws on pimping.

Report On Laws And Legal Procedures Concerning The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Of Children In Indonesia [doc]

ECPAT International in collaboration with Antarini Arna, Director, Yayasan Pemantau Hak Anak, and Mattias Bryneson, Legal Consultant, December 2004

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

This study finds that in Indonesia, general awareness and understanding of the grave nature of sexual crimes against children is low. Accordingly, Indonesian laws and legal procedures fail to protect children sufficiently from commercial sexual exploitation and are not in compliance with international standards, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international instruments.

Indonesia's Shameful Export

indahnesia.com blog!, Jakarta, 09 June 2004

blog.indahnesia.com/entry/200406090004/indonesia_s_shameful_export.php

[accessed 13 February 2011]

It is not something any government likes to make public, but the figures say it all: Indonesia is one of the world's largest exporters of sex workers, mainly children. The UNICEF says as many as 70,000 Indonesian children have been sold across the country's borders as sex commodities. They





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Similarly, nearly half of the 400,000 estimated sex workers in Indonesia are children under 18 years old.

UNICEF Urges Action On Child Trafficking

ECPAT International, Online Newsdesk, 31 March 2004

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has called on Indonesia to follow Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines in taking strong measures to combat child trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Help Wanted: Abuses against Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Indonesia and Malaysia

Human Rights Watch Report, Vol. 16, No 9(C), July 2004

www.hrw.org/reports/2004/indonesia0704/3.htm

[accessed 13 February 2011]

I. SUMMARY - The agent came to my house and promised me a job in a house in Malaysia... He promised to send me to Malaysia in one month, but [kept me locked in] the labor recruiter's office for six months.... I think one or two hundred people were there. The gate was locked. I wanted to go back home. There were two or four guards, they carried big sticks. They would just yell. They would sexually harass the women. - Interview with Fatma Haryono, age thirty, returned domestic worker, Lombok, Indonesia, January 24, 2004

I worked for five people, the children were grown up. I cleaned the house, the kitchen, washed the floor, ironed, vacuumed, and cleaned the car. I worked from 5:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. every day. I never had a break; I was just stealing time to get a break. I was paid just one time, 200 ringgit [U.S.\$52.63]. I just ate bread, there was no rice [for me]. I was hungry. I slept in the kitchen on a mat. I was not allowed outside of the house. - Interview with Nyatun Wulandari, age twenty-three, returned domestic worker, Lombok, Indonesia, January 25, 2004.

In Indonesia, prospective migrant workers secure employment in Malaysia through both licensed and unlicensed labor agents who often extort money, falsify travel documents, and mislead women and girls about their work arrangements. In both Indonesian training centers and in Malaysian workplaces, women migrant domestic workers often suffer severe restrictions on their freedom of movement; psychological and physical abuse, including sexual abuse; and prohibitions on practicing their religion. Pervasive labor rights abuses in the workplace include extremely long hours of work without overtime pay, no rest days, and incomplete and irregular payment of wages. In some cases, deceived about the conditions and type of work, confined at the workplace, and receiving no salary at all, women are caught in situations of trafficking and forced labor

INDONESIA: Indonesian military, police accused of human trafficking

Asia Pacific, ABC Radio Australia, 2/08/2004

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

There are claims that the Indonesian military and police have been extorting bribes from Acehnese asylum seekers and selling them into slavery. The claims have been backed by refugee advocates working closely with the UN refugee agency in Malaysia, where thousands of Acehnese are facing expulsion under a government crackdown on illegal workers.

Fighting sexual exploitation and trafficking in Indonesia

UNICEF, At a Glance: Indonesia, 15 December 2004

www.unicef.org/infobycountry/indonesia_23650.html

[accessed 13 February 2011]

Yani was 15 when her boyfriend lured her away from home with false promises of a lucrative job and a chance to continue her education. After a long journey by car to an unknown destination, she was raped by a middle-aged Indonesian man who beat her unconscious after she refused his



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RI to continue with battle against people trafficking

Moch. N. Kurniawan, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta, 13 June 2003
www.thejakartapost.com/news/2003/06/13/ri-continue-battle-against-people-trafficking.html
 [accessed 30 August 2012]

An estimated 230,000 Indonesian women and children have been trafficked from their home villages in Java, Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi to be employed as sex workers and cheap labor in urban areas at home and the sex trade overseas. The government has recently brought home more than 300 women who were employed as sex workers in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia.

Forced labour and exploitation of Indonesian migrant workers

Anti-Slavery International, the Indonesian Migrant Workers' Union and the Asian Migrant Centre
 -- Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva 16 - 20 June 2003
 At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)
 [accessed 6 September 2011]

Since the early 1980s, poverty, high unemployment and lack of educational opportunities have been driving Indonesian migrants abroad in search of work, and by the late 1990s, they were among the fastest-growing migrant population in Asia. By mid-2001, over 70 per cent of Indonesian migrants were women, and 43 per cent worked in the informal employment sector as domestic workers, factory workers or construction workers. 1 Most of these workers, considered low-status or "unskilled," must endure highly-exploitative or abusive treatment, and many work in conditions which meet the International Labour Organization's (ILO) definition of forced labour as set out in Convention No.29.

Slavery continues to plague Indonesian migrant workers

Allan Chernoff, Jakarta Post, December 26, 2003
www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-3485690_ITM
 [accessed 30 August 2012]

How tragic and terrible has been the violence against a great number of Indonesian women employed overseas this year! Not only were they harassed, physically abused or even raped but were also sent home without proper payment or traded from one employer to another.

Many women workers who had just arrived home from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Malaysia and Singapore said how they were insulted and beaten if they made mistakes in performing their daily tasks, how they had to work overtime without extra pay, how they were sexually harassed or raped by their male employers or their relatives and how they were physically attacked by their female employers after they had been forced to have sex with their male employers.

Behind "the success story" of most migrant workers, many have to endure brutality and undergo a form of slavery to gain 600 riyal per month in Saudi Arabia, or 300 ringgit in Malaysia.

ILO Cites Child Labour, Forced Prostitution in Indonesia

Asia Child Rights ACR Weekly Newsletter Vol.2, No.29, 16 July 2003
acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0136/175/
 [accessed 13 February 2011]

Children as young as 13 are involved in the drug trade in Jakarta, according to a survey of the five worst forms of child labour in Indonesia released today by the International Labour Organization. Reporting on various parts of Indonesia, the ILO cited trafficking of children for prostitution on Java and child labour in offshore fishing in North Sumatra, gold mining in East Kalimantan and the shoe industry in West Java. According to the survey, children in the country enter the commercial sex market at between 15 and 17 years of age, sometimes with the support of parents and other relatives. Although the survey does not contain figures, an ILO report released last month reportedly indicated that more than 10,000 children under 18 years of age are prostitutes in five



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acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0136/175/

[accessed 13 February 2011]

Children as young as 13 are involved in the drug trade in Jakarta, according to a survey of the five worst forms of child labour in Indonesia released today by the International Labour Organization. Reporting on various parts of Indonesia, the ILO cited trafficking of children for prostitution on Java and child labour in offshore fishing in North Sumatra, gold mining in East Kalimantan and the shoe industry in West Java. According to the survey, children in the country enter the commercial sex market at between 15 and 17 years of age, sometimes with the support of parents and other relatives. Although the survey does not contain figures, an ILO report released last month reportedly indicated that more than 10,000 children under 18 years of age are prostitutes in five major cities in Indonesia. Children who work in the shoe industry in West Java are often exposed to hazardous substances such as glue and leather dust and usually "work long hours in cramped, dusty workshops," the ILO said. Other children work long hours in dangerous conditions in offshore fishing and in gold mines, where they are "exposed to multiple hazards, such as cave-ins, (becoming) trapped in underground mines, exposure to dust and chemicals," reads the survey.

Women Rescued from Sex Ring

Muguntun Vanar, "13 Indons rescued from forced prostitution," The Star, 1 February 2003

www.smc.org.ph/amnews/amn030215/southeast/indonesia030215.htm

[accessed 13 February 2011]

WOMEN RESCUED FROM SEX RING - Malaysian police and the staff of the Indonesian consulate have rescued 13 Indonesian women allegedly forced into the sex trade in the interior Keningau district. The rescue came a week after two of them escaped from the hotel. The women, aged between 14 and 24, were sent back to Indonesia through Tawau. The Keningau police are reportedly questioning the alleged pimp and three of his assistants.

Trafficking of Women and Children in Indonesia

American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center), Ruth Rosenberg, Editor, 2003

www.solidaritycenter.org/content.asp?contentid=929

[accessed 13 February 2011]

This 300-page report was published as part of a joint Solidarity Center/ International Catholic Migration Committee countertrafficking campaign in Indonesia, where hundreds of thousands of young girls are lured away from their homes each year under false pretenses, sold into bondage, physically and sexually abused, sent out into the streets as beggars, or worse.

Indonesia's President Wahid joins ILO Battle Against Child Labour

International Labour Organisation (ILO) News, Bangkok & Jakarta, 8 March 2000

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

Indonesia becomes first Asian country to ratify the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention and the first to ratify all eight core labour standards.

Indonesia: Children held in slavery

Union Network International UNI in Depth, 10/26/2000

www.uniglobalunion.org/uniindep.nsf/6174e42ad253f69bc12569e7003086cc/519c1d9be83f61eac12569840024dcf5?OpenDocument

[accessed 13 February 2011]

Investigators believe the children - aged between 6 and 17 - are among up to 1,000 separated from their parents at the height of violence in East Timor last year and later from refugee camps in West Timor. Investigators fear many of the children have been forced to work in factory sweatshops, plantations or as prostitutes.

Child Labour on Indonesian Fishing Platforms

The Indonesian NGO, KKSP Foundation and Anti-Slavery International -- Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, 25th Session, Geneva, 14-23 June 2000

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The Indonesian NGO, KKSP Foundation and Anti-Slavery International have long been concerned about the use of children on hundreds of rickety fishing platforms, known locally as jermals, in the





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The Indonesian NGO, KKSP Foundation and Anti-Slavery International have long been concerned about the use of children on hundreds of rickety fishing platforms, known locally as jermals, in the seas off the northeast coast of Sumatra. Apart from a supply boat that comes every two weeks, there is no contact with the shore. Each jermal is likely to have three or four children on it who haul in and mend the nets as well as boil, dry and sort the fish. The children stay for a minimum of three months and are not free to leave. In this time the children obviously cannot see their families or go to school.

Children can fall or be carried off by large waves during storms and there are no life jackets on the platforms. The children suffer from fatigue because of the very long hours they work and interrupted sleep patterns. In such a state it is easy to lose concentration and fall from the platform or let a hand slip from the winch.

Indonesia's Footwear Workers Too Thin For Aerobics

Charles Wallace, Los Angeles Times, Tangerang, 17 October 1992

At one time this article had been archived and may possibly still be accessible [\[here\]](#)

[accessed 6 September 2011]

Suyatmi, a shy, 20-year old factory worker, is too poor to know much about sneakers. She's never heard of Bo Jackson and is too skinny to care about aerobics. Her world consists of a rented, 5-foot square room in a shantytown where she sits on the concrete floor with three other young women. Every day at 7 a.m., Suyatmi begins work at P.T. Hardaya Aneka Shoes Industry, one of six companies in Indonesia making shoes for Nike Inc., the spectacularly successful U.S. sporting goods company. Her production "line" of 30 workers produces 350 pairs of Nike's glitzy footwear a day. Suyatmi and her co-workers earn a base salary of 1,900 Indonesian rupiahs a day, the equivalent of \$1.15. Working a six-day week, with a least two hours of overtime each day, she takes home about \$17 per week. The company also gives her lunch and a bus ride to work. "Some days it's hard," she said. "But I'm just happy to have a job."

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Sex Slavery

Apr 2nd, 2007, in IM Posts, by Patung

Sex slavery in Indramayu, West Java and Jakarta.

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11

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Teenage girls in the villages of Java are sometimes sold by their parents to brokers who then take them to work in brothels in Jakarta or elsewhere such as [Dolly](#) in Surabaya, [Saritem](#) in Bandung, or one of the many other [red light districts](#) in the towns of the country.

In one village, Bongas, Indramayu, West Java, the going sale price of a pretty young girl is about 9 or 10 million rupiah (about \$1000). One woman, Sanni, said she and her husband took their 15-year-old daughter out of school and sold her to work in a brothel in north Jakarta because the family needed the money.

We were in a very miserable situation. There is no work here. So we had no choice but to send her to Jakarta.

Sanni's daughter is kept locked up in the brothel most of the time but is allowed to return home once every two months to take money to her parents.



Another girl in the same brothel says she sometimes feels angry that her parents have done this to her but that she needs to help them because they are in a lot of debt. She is afraid to tell her parents that working as a prostitute makes her very sad.

It is said that people in Bongas began hawking their daughters around ten years ago when Indonesia was hit by an economic crisis. The poor farmers and labourers learnt that they could



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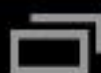
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Rough Justice

Protecting Wome



10:53 AM





Another girl in the same brothel says she sometimes feels angry that her parents have done this to her but that she needs to help them because they are in a lot of debt. She is afraid to tell her parents that working as a prostitute makes her very sad.

It is said that people in Bongas began hawking their daughters around ten years ago when Indonesia was hit by an economic crisis. The poor farmers and labourers learnt that they could quickly make a lot of money from their children and some have done very well out of the deal. Prices for girls have gone up sharply in recent times, from 200 to 300 dollars a few years ago.

Sukim, a leader of an anti-trafficking organisation, says his group tries to prevent the girls from dropping out of school by giving free education in the village and by teaching girls skills like cooking so they can find better jobs.

Anti [human trafficking](#) efforts are hampered by the unconcern of leaders in society over the matter however. Sukara, the village chief of Bongas, says he warns parents whenever a girl is sold that it is not the right thing to do but he never reports the matter to the police.

The sex slavery trade in Bongas is starting to take a heavy toll, with five [HIV-AIDS](#) deaths in the village in the last few months. This is said to have caused some parents to hesitate over selling their daughters. [1]

↑1 Al Jazeera

26 Comments on "Sex Slavery"



guebukanmonyet says:

April 3rd, 2007 at 12:38 am

Sex slavery? I don't know what to say, this is really a messed up country. A girl is priced as much as \$1000? That is insane. But I guess we cant really blame the people in Indramayu about that, well can we blame someone else instead? Like the government maybe?



John Orford says:

April 3rd, 2007 at 4:29 am

I just heard a similar story that the bbc was running, but based in a village.

People shouldn't be naive enough to think that this is confined to one or two immoral villages, it



10:53 AM



Prostitution in Indonesia

Prostitution in Indonesia is legally considered a "crime against decency/morality", although it is widely practiced, tolerated and regulated. Some women are financially motivated to become prostitutes, while others may be forced by friends, relatives or strangers. Traditionally, they have met with customers in entertainment venues or special prostitution complexes, or *Relokalisasi*. There are 4 (four) types of prostitution in Indonesia: (a) Prostitutes who come from particular areas, (b) prostitution in their workpalce. (c) prostitution and life style, and (d) prostitution and the ritual beliefs (Koentjoro, 2011). However, recently internet forums and [Facebook](#) have been used to facilitate prostitute-client relations. Approximately 30 percent of prostitutes in Indonesia are children, and [child sex tourism](#) has become an issue at the resort islands of [Batam](#) and [Bali](#).

Causes

In Indonesia, one of the main reasons for a prostitute to enter the business is the attractiveness of earning money quickly. *The Jakarta Post* reported that high-end prostitutes in [Jakarta](#) could earn Rp 15 million - Rp 30 million (USD 1,755 to 3,510) monthly, able to charge more than Rp 3 million (USD 350) per session for their services. Those entering prostitution for money come from both middle-class and poor families.^[1]

Another major cause is coercion (see "[Forced prostitution](#)" for general discussion). Young women are offered employment opportunities in major cities, then raped and forced to prostitute themselves while paying money to their pimps.^[2] They may also be sold by their parents. The [International Labour Organization](#) (ILO) reports that roughly 70 percent of Indonesian [child prostitutes](#) are brought into the trade by their family or friends.^[3] Based on the Koentjoro Study (1998), the main cause why a woman becomes a prostitute is because of the role material aspiration and instigators play.

Forms

Prostitutes can be found working in [brothels](#), some containing over 200 prostitutes. Prostitutes can be found in [discotheques](#), [massage parlours](#), Beauty Salon's, and [karaoke rooms](#).^[4] They can also be booked via telephone.^[5]

Online prostitution is also common. In [internet forums](#), prostitutes and [pornography](#) are offered to registered members of good standing, as measured by their activity on the forum. A senior member of the forum posts a "free report" offering a description of the member's experience with a prostitute; contact information is provided upon request by private message. Prostitution rings on [Facebook](#) have also been reported.^[6]

Legal status



Number of registered prostitutes in Indonesia, from 1984 to 1995

Legal status



Number of registered prostitutes in Indonesia, from 1984 to 1995

Prostitution is interpreted as a "crime against decency/morality" and against the law.^[7] In practice prostitution is widespread, tolerated and regulated. Prostitution is most visibly manifested in Indonesia's [brothel](#) complexes, or *lokalisasi*, which are found throughout the country.^[8] These brothels are managed under local government regulations.^[9] During or after raids by the police, the prostitutes are able to pay and be released from custody; this has led to police raids being called "nothing more than an income source for public order officers".^[10]

[UNICEF](#) estimates that 30 percent of the female prostitutes in Indonesia are below 18 years of age.^[11] The ILO puts the total number of child prostitutes in [Jakarta](#) at 5,000; according to the Jakarta city government, this is concentrated in Prumpung ([North Jakarta](#)), Grogol ([West Jakarta](#)) Tanah Abang ([Central Jakarta](#)), Block M ([South Jakarta](#)), as well as Jatinegara and Ciracas (both [East Jakarta](#)).^[3] [Child sex tourism](#) is a problem, especially on the resort islands of [Bali](#) and [Batam](#).^{[12][13]}

History



Little is known about precolonial Indonesia's prostitution, although the purchase of [sex slaves](#) and "quasi-contractual" sexual relations are thought to have occurred. Following the [spread of Islam in Indonesia](#), prostitution is thought to have increased due to Islam's disapproval of contractual weddings.^[14] Javanese kings kept large stables of [concubines](#), while Balinese widows without familial support could be prostituted by their king.^[15]

During the early Dutch colonial period, European men wishing to find sexual gratification began hiring native prostitutes or concubines; this was accepted by financially motivated local women as well as some families, who volunteered their daughters. Because [interracial marriage](#) was discouraged or outright forbidden, this arrangement was accepted by Dutch leaders.^[15]

Widespread prostitution began in the early 1800s, when the number of concubines kept by the [Royal Netherlands East Indies soldiers](#) and [government officials](#) declined; native men leaving their wives to look for work in other areas also contributed to its rise.^[14] In 1852 the colonial government began requiring regular health checks of prostitutes to check for [syphilis](#) and other venereal diseases; prostitutes also had to carry identification cards. These did not curb the growth of prostitution, which increased dramatically during a period of extensive construction in the late 1800s.^[16]

The 1852 law was later replaced by another, more stringent, [public morality](#) law in 1913, which criminalized "purposely bring[ing] about the fornication of others with a third party and make this his profession", or pimping; no mention was made of prostitutes. Enforcement of these laws proved more nearly impossible, and for a period of time investigation of brothels required a permit from the governor.^[17]

During the [Japanese occupation of Indonesia](#), existing prostitutes were selected to serve the Japanese army in special brothels. Other women and girls, both native and Dutch, were forced to become "[comfort women](#)". After World War II, the migration of women from remote villages to cities, coupled with a high divorce rate, caused another increase in prostitution.^[18]

Response

Government response to prostitution in Indonesia has been varied. A common response is to attempt banning it and closing brothels.^[19] Another proposed response is the taxing of prostitutes' fees; such proposals have met controversy, with the revenues being considered *haram*.^[20]

Effects

Prostitution has been blamed for the increasing HIV/AIDS rates in various parts of Indonesia, including Central Java^[4] and Bali. A lack of health control in brothels^[4] and a lack of condom use have been blamed;^[5] in 2010 the Bali AIDS commission reported that only 40% of clients used protection.^[5]

Prostitutes themselves may fall victim to psycho-socio problems, such as multiple personality disorder. When servicing customers or dealing with their pimps, they may be physically and mentally abused. They are also at risk of catching HIV/AIDS.^[3]

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Footnotes

- ↑ Tampubolon 2010-11-23, Quick money.
- ↑ Gunawan 2006-05-23, Teen escapes.
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^{*c*} The Jakarta Post 2005-07-25, Child prostitutes.
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^{*c*} Maryono 2009-07-24, Prostitution fuels.
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^{*c*} De Suriyani 2010-03-01, Bali faces.
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- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} Cribb & Kahin 2004, p. 357.
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} Jones, Sulistyaningsih & Hull 1998, pp. 29-30.
- ↑ Jones, Sulistyaningsih & Hull 1998, pp. 30-32.
- ↑ Jones, Sulistyaningsih & Hull 1998, p. 32.
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Australia and Asian nations target sex slave trade

Matt Brown reported this story on [Friday, June 26, 2009 18:41:00](#)

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Australian police will work with their counterparts in China, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Korea to target the 'kingpins' of the sex slave trade. It follows a three-day meeting in Sydney.

MARK COLVIN: The fight against sexual slavery is being ramped up a notch.

Police officials from the Asia region, who've been meeting in Sydney for the past few days, have learned that the trade is more organised than first thought.

And they've decided to form unprecedented joint operations to target modern day slave traders.

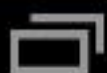
National security correspondent, Matt Brown, reports.

MATT BROWN: In a low key meeting, in a luxury Sydney hotel, senior Asian police officials from China down to Indonesia and Australia have agreed to escalate their battle against people trafficking.

The victims are usually sex slaves. You could be forgiven for assuming these agencies already share intelligence on this subject fairly freely.

But that's easier said than done. And Federal Police Commander Ramzi Jabbour says the Sydney meeting has resolved to launch new joint investigations to get at the people running the sex slave trade.

RAMZI JABBOUR: By bringing together and sharing intelligence in relation to all our holdings, it will certainly focus our efforts on the



10:55 AM



History Of Indonesian

Wednesday, February 15, 2012

Reveals the History of Slavery in Indonesia



Slavery was not only experienced by African peoples brought to the Americas, but also experienced by our ancestors. They were forced to work without pay by the Dutch.

Although the Dutch, who at that time became the largest slave traders in the world, was officially abolished slavery throughout its colonies in the July 1, 1863.

University historian van Amsterdam, Lizzy van Leeuwen, said that the abolition of slavery in Oost Indie or Indonesia, officially ended only 100 years ago when Holland applied to remove the practice of slavery in the islands of Sumbawa. "This is history that has not been revealed," van Leeuwen as published by Radio Netherlands website.

He added that this is related to the history of slavery in the east. Not only in Indonesia but also in Southeast Asia region. Includes a very long period of time and include various forms of slavery. "Given this scope, the issue of slavery in the region around the Indian Ocean is very difficult to uncover. There is little research on this issue," said van Leeuwen.

Van Leeuwen theorem amplified to a study conducted by the historians of the United States, Marcus Vink. According to Vink, the Dutch also practiced slavery in Indonesia.

"Jan Pieterszoon Coen kill all native to the island of Banda nutmeg plantation. He later bought the slaves from the island of Banda. From there began the practice of slave trade in Indonesia," says Van Leeuw.

Slavery, he said, his life has become part of social systems in various regions in Indonesia, as in Sumbawa, Bali and Toraja. Dutch colonizers left the practice of slavery that continues because it's their position in the colony.

However, in contrast to the hitherto Suriname continues to commemorate the dark history of slavery, in Indonesia it did not happen.

According to van Leeuw, there are several explanations. First, people no longer feel the impact of slavery in the territory of Indonesia's real. This is in contrast to the situation in the West where people can see the relationship of slavery to the present clearly.

In addition, continued van Leeuwen, the Dutch East Indies, slavery did not occur in the industrial scale as was the case in Suriname.

Most slaves are used for domestic purposes. "But, that does not mean slave life more comfortable there. There was a variety of terrible things, how the household slaves were punished very severely. It was even still continued to occur until the 20th century in some households in Oost Indie."

The sad fact, added van Leeuwen, the current practice of slavery still happening in the world. For example, children who were forced to work in appalling conditions, women who are trafficked as sex slaves, and the fate of Indonesian women workers who are treated cruelly in other countries.

Posted by muklas at 2:45 AM

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